

(5) if an aircraft is unable to land immediately in response to the signals owing to stress of weather or other unavoidable cause, it shall make the following signals, namely:—

By day: show, from the place where they can be most clearly seen from below, a red triangular flag, together with two black balls superimposed vertically one above the other;

By night: wave a whitelight at the same time extinguishing the side lights;

and shall, as soon as possible, land at the nearest practicable spot in British India.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

- (1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—
 - (a) *Peshawar district*.—An area bounded on the east by the River Indus (right bank) from its junction with the River Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock Railway Bridge) to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badbher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock Railway Bridge.
 - (b) *Derajat*.—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.
 - (c) *Baluchistan*.—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur Railway Bridge.
 - (d) *Sind*.—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri Railway Bridge.
 - (e) *Mekran*.—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.
- (2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.
- (3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the light house at Manora (near Karachi).
- (4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at:—
 - (i) Rawalpindi,
 - (ii) Ferozepore.
- (5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.
- (6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—
 - (i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;
 - (ii) The South Point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).
- (7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).
- (8) The site of the new King George's docks (Calcutta).
- (9) The jetties (Calcutta).
- (10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).
- (11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.
- (12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.
- (13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).
- (14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.
- (15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).
- (16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).
- (17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).
- (18) The Singa and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe District bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 31st January 1920.

No. 683-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 2nd January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

22, CARLISLE PLACE,

WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 2ND JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,

Board of Trade,

22, Carlisle Place,

Westminster, S. W.-1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

(B) Accoutrements, not otherwise prohibited.

(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.

(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.

Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.

(A) *Animals, living, for food; (other than horses.)

Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.

(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.

(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.

(A) Armoured motor-cars.

(A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.

Bacon, *see* Meat.

Banknotes, *see* Notes.

(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

- (B) Barographs, suitable for aircraft.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Boats and craft.
Bran, *see* Offals o' Corn.
- (A) Bread.
Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
- (A) Calf-skins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.
Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof (except solvent naphtha, cresylic acid and mixtures containing cresylic acid), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
Cocanut cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Cocoa, raw.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
Combings, *see* Malt.
Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- (A) Copra.
Corn offals, *see* Offals.
Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
Craft, *see* Boats.

- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Distiller's grain, *see* Grains, &c.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dried figs.
- (A) *Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
Equipment web, *see* Web.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives;
Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Figs, dried.
- (A) Fire-arms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following :—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
(A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley, Maize, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Beans, Cakes, Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following :—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit preserves.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Ground nuts.
Ground nut, or earth nut cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Heliographs and their component parts.
Hempseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
- (A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.	

- (A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and bour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley, Cakes, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horseflesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following :—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (A) Oils and fats, edible, the following :—
Cocoanut oil;
Groundnut oil;
Palmkernel oil;
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Palm Kernels.
- (A) Periscopes and their component parts.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely :—Apatites;
Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Patatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
- (A) Range-finders and their component parts.
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Searchlights, and their component parts.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.
Sh rps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
Signalling apparatus, *see* Submarine.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (B) Submarine sound signalling apparatus.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Sultanas.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo nets.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval military and Air Force.
Vegetables, *see* Onions, Potatoes.
Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels.
- (B) Web equipment.
- (A) Whalebone, raw.
Whale cake, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Whale fins.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flower and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
Wool and Woollen Goods :—
(*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
(A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
(A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises All Goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations to France.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Bird seed.
Blanc-mange powder.
Cake mixture.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.
Chilies.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
Custard powder.
Gloy.
Kofflo.

Lactol.
Lactogol.
Mango Chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Marmite.
Mincement and mince pies.
Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Paisley flour.
Paint, other than gold paint.
"Phosto" animal food.
Pudding powder.
Puddings.
Restorine.
Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (see list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representatives.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive ...	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive) ...	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports ...	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive, ...	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrië Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).
French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).
United States of America.
South America.
Japan and Korea.
Asiatic Russia.
France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway,
Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

All destinations in Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa, are excepted from this Open General Licence, and will still require an export licence for *all* arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—“Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.”

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster S. W. 1., and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (see Turkey).**Austria-Hungary.**

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlburg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteirwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Denmark.—Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence if containing the following goods only :—

1. Newspapers, periodicals and books.
2. Soaps, candles and starch of which the total weight does not exceed 2½ kilos (5½ lbs.)

3. Foodstuffs for the personal use of the addressee with the exception of butter, meat, bacon, flour, sugar, pine-apple, ginger, vanilla, caviare and caviare substitutes, pickled caviare, sea-crawfish, lobsters and oysters.

4. In the case of margarine, lard, pastry, products of dough or paste, such as macaroni, vermicelli, etc., sweets and other goods of the German Customs Tariff No. 202, coffee, tea, and products of the cocoa and chocolate industry, the quantity allowed without licence is limited to 1 kilo (35 ozs.).

5. Wearing apparel for the personal use of the addressee.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached via the Black Sea and Tuganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of and such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c/o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s. 3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 4, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, Westminster, S. W. 1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

- Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
- Butter and cheese.
- Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :—

- Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea, coffee and cocoa).
- Seeds, oils and fats on Section A of the list of prohibited exports.
- Synthetic dyestuffs.
- E-got.
- Quinine sulphate.
- Caustic potash.
- Potassium carbonate.
- Wool, raw, and mixtures thereof.
- Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
- Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary* dated the 2nd February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.PAPER CURRENCY.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 369-F.—The following announcement by the Secretary of State regarding the recommendations of the Indian Currency Committee, is published for general information :—

"The Secretary of State for India has considered in consultation with the Government of India the majority and minority reports received from the Committee appointed by him under the Chairmanship of Sir Henry Babington Smith to advise on the subject of Indian exchange and currency. The majority report, which is signed by the Chairman and all members of committee except Mr. D. M. Dalal, states as its object the restoration of a stable and automatic system and the maintenance of the convertibility of the note issue.

2. The fundamental recommendations of report are as follows :—

- (a) that the present rupee, unchanged in weight and fineness, should remain unlimited legal tender ;
- (b) that the rupee should have a fixed exchange value and that this exchange value should be expressed in terms of gold at the rate of one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, that is, one-tenth of the gold contents of the sovereign ;
- (c) that the sovereign which is now rated by law at rupees 15 should be made legal tender in India at the revised ratio of rupees ten to one sovereign ;

- (d) that the import and export of gold to and from India should be free from Government control as soon as the change in the statutory ratio has been effected, and that the gold mint at Bombay should be open for the coinage into sovereigns of gold tendered by public;
- (e) that the notification of Government undertaking to give rupees for sovereigns should be withdrawn;
- (f) that the prohibition on the private import and export of silver should be removed in due course and that the import duty on silver should be repealed unless the fiscal position demands its retention.

3. These recommendations develop with the necessary modifications required by altered circumstances the principles on which the Indian currency system was established before the war, and are accepted by the Secretary of State in Council as expressing the goal towards which Indian administration, following the previous policy, should now be directed.

4. Under the conditions existing prior to the war sterling and gold were identical standards. The existing disparity has made a choice between these standards necessary, and the Committee's recommendation is in favour of placing the rupee on a gold basis.

5. In recommending a rate, namely that above mentioned, for the exchange value of the rupee the Chairman and majority have taken account of the high range of silver prices and of the importance of safeguarding the convertibility of the Indian note issue by providing so far as possible that the token character of the rupee shall be restored and maintained, *i.e.*, that the Indian Government may be in a position to buy silver for coinage into rupees without loss. They were also impressed by the serious economic and political risks attendant on a further expansion of Indian prices such as must be anticipated from the adoption of a low rate.

6. The arguments advanced in favour of a gold basis and of a high rate of exchange appear to the Secretary of State in Council to be conclusive, and he has decided to take the necessary steps to give immediate effect to the recommendations on these points. Accordingly, the Government of India have to-day announced that the rate which they will pay for gold tendered to them under the Gold Import Act by private importers will henceforth be fixed at one rupee for 11·30016 grains of fine gold, *i.e.*, Rs. 10 for the gold contents of the sovereign. The consequential changes in the regulations relating to the sale of Council drafts by the Secretary of State in Council and of reverse drafts by the Government of India will be notified separately.

7. The question of the internal ratio presents special difficulties. The Committee recommend the maintenance of gold on a legal tender footing especially in view of possible difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies of silver. A fixed ratio must, therefore, be established between the rupee and gold, as used in the internal circulation, either one sovereign for Rs. 15 as at present or one sovereign for Rs. 10 in correspondence with new exchange ratio. The former alternative would give the sovereign the status of an over-valued token coin, necessitating permanent control over the import of sovereigns and making an open gold mint impossible. The Secretary of State in Council agrees with the Committee that such conditions ought not to be contemplated as a permanent arrangement. On the other hand, the lower ratio cannot be effectively introduced while a great disparity continues to exist between the commercial price of gold in India and the intended Indian mint par of one sovereign for Rs. 10.

8. Present conditions are a product of the war and in some sense artificial. They cannot be immediately remedied without the risk of shock to the economic and monetary system in India, and of reaction elsewhere to which India cannot in her own interests be indifferent; a gradual process of rectification and of adjustment to new conditions is required. For some time past action has been taken in India to reduce the premium on gold by regular Government sales of bullion to the public, and this measure will be further developed. It may be expected that in that way a natural adjustment may be effected until the path to legislation is cleared.

9. The Secretary of State has decided, therefore, first, that the import of gold shall continue for the present to be controlled by license under the Gold

Import Act, with a fixed acquisition rate as mentioned above: second, that meanwhile, periodical sales of gold bullion to the public shall continue; and third, that as a provisional measure during the transition period sovereigns shall remain legal tender at the present ratio of Rs. 15.

10. In arriving at these decisions the Secretary of State in Council has not failed to give careful consideration to the minority report signed by Mr. D. M. Dalal. Mr. Dalal's main object is the effective restoration and maintenance of the ratio of 15 rupees to a sovereign as a measure both of exchange and of the circulating value of the rupee. In order to secure this he relies upon freedom for the melting and export of rupees and correspondingly to freedom for the import of gold. To meet the possible result in shortage of silver coins he recommends that as long as the New York price of silver remains above 92 cents Government should coin two rupee silver coins of reduced fineness, the coinage of rupees of the present weight and fineness being meanwhile suspended, and only resumed when the price of silver falls to the figure named. He also recommends that sterling drafts on the Secretary of State should be sold only at 1s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

11. The Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that this programme could not be adopted without untoward consequences. The heavy exports of silver coin to be anticipated under the scheme must threaten not only the whole silver circulation but also the Government reserves of silver coin, and entail the gravest risk of inconvertibility of the Government note issue. The demand for the gold required continually to make this deficiency good must greatly aggravate any strain there may be on the gold stock of the world when the freedom of import is restored. Nor is it safe to assume that these difficulties could be met by issuing new silver coins of inferior fineness; the evidence against the acceptability of an inferior substitute for the present rupee has impressed the majority, and their recommendation on this head is accepted by the Secretary of State as decisive. Mr. Dalal's recommendation in regard to the rate for sterling drafts, if adopted, must produce an immediate crash in exchange bringing unmerited disaster to those who have reasonably relied on some continuity of policy. The only cover which his scheme affords is the export of the country's circulating currency. In any case, even if a return to the pre-war level of exchange could be accomplished without a shock to trade or risk to the Currency system, it would lay India open to a further serious inflation of prices, while the majority's recommendation would tend towards a reduction of general price levels in India.

12. Both during and since the war Indian currency and exchange have presented problems previously unanticipated and more perplexing than any encountered since the decision to close the mints in 1893. But the Secretary of State in Council is satisfied that the decisions reached promise an eventual solution, and he desires to express his acknowledgments to the Committee and their Chairman for the ability and thoroughness with which they have explored the issues and have framed their recommendations."

The 2nd February 1920.

No. 371-F.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915 (IV of 1915), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to cancel rules 21-A and 21-C of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, as subsequently amended.

No. 372-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 1571-F., dated the 11th July 1917, prohibiting the import of silver coin and silver bullion.

E. M. COOK,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 2nd February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 2nd February 1920.

No. 745D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in this Department No. 8156, dated the 14th July 1917, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt all silver bullion and silver coin from the import duty leviable thereon under item 49 of Schedule II of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary* dated the 4th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

Delhi, the 4th February 1920.

No. 831-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following alterations shall be made in the schedule appended to the notification in this Department No. 7822, dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended, viz. :—

Delete the entries :—

- “(A) Bajra.”
- “(A) Barley.”
- “(A) Gram.”
- “(A) Jowar.”
- “(A) Lentils.”
- “(A) Maize.”
- “(A) Pulse.”
- “(A) Ragi.”

Insert as new entries the following :—

- “(A) Bajra and flour made therefrom.”
- “(A) Barley and flour made therefrom.”
- “(A) Gram and flour made therefrom.”
- “(A) Jowar and flour made therefrom.”
- “(A) Lentils and flour made therefrom.”
- “(A) Maize and flour made therefrom.”
- “(A) Pulse and flour made therefrom.”
- “(A) Ragi and flour made therefrom.”

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 625-D.

Delhi, the 29th January 1920.

RESOLUTION.

(MINERAL RESOURCES).

The Government of India have, for some time, had under consideration the question of devising means for reducing the large avoidable waste of coal known to occur at the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, and due mainly to deficient methods of extraction, resulting in the total loss of a large amount of coal, to inefficiency in the generation and use of power, and to extravagant methods of coke-making. After consultation with the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the Indian Mining Association and the Indian Mining Federation, the Government of India decided, as a preliminary measure, to engage the services of a recognized authority on modern methods of extraction, with instructions to visit the coalfields and advise on the best means of securing greater economy in the production and consumption of coal, and to submit a report which might be placed before a Committee to be appointed in this country for consideration. For this purpose the Government of India secured the services of Mr. R. I. Trehearne Rees, a partner in the well-known firm of Messrs. Forster, Brown and Rees of London and Cardiff. Mr. Rees visited the Raniganj and Jharia fields and prepared a report which reached the Government of India in August last.

The principal recommendations of Mr. Trehearne Rees relate to the appointment of an inspecting and controlling authority for the supervision of the terms of leases, more efficient methods of coal extraction, including rotation of working and hydraulic stowage, the improvement of the conditions of colliery labour, the more economic use of power and more general employment of electricity, the improvement of methods of coke-making, the introduction of coal-mixing, the handling and despatch of coal, more extended employment of screening, and the possibilities of the manufacture of briquettes.

The Government of India have now appointed the following Committee to consider Mr. Rees' report :—

THE HON'BLE MR. B. FOLEY, I.C.S., Commissioner of the Chota Nagpur Division	...	...	} <i>Chairman.</i>
RAJA BAN BIHARI KAPOOR BAHADUR, C.S.I., Zamindar of Burdwan	...	...	
MR. G. F. ADAMS, C.B.E., M.I.C.E., Chief Inspector of Mines in India	...	...	} <i>Members.</i>
MR. R. G. M. BATHGATE of Messrs. Jardine Skinner & Co.	...	...	
MR. R. W. CHURCH, Mining Engineer to the Railway Board	...	...	
MR. H. H. HAYDEN, C.S.I. D.S.C., F.R.S., Director, Geological Survey of India	...	...	
THE HON'BLE MR. J. H. PATTINSON, nominated by the Indian Mining Association	...	...	
MR. N. C. SIRCAR, nominated by the Indian Mining Federation	...	...	
MR. L. B. BURROWS, Deputy Collector, Bengal	...	...	<i>Secretary.</i>

The terms of reference are :—

To consider the recommendations, relating to the Raniganj and Jharia coalfields, made in Mr. Trehearne Rees' report, to report the action which it is possible and expedient to take in connection therewith, and, if legislation is involved, to consider the lines on which such legislation should be framed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and Bihar and Orissa, the Chairman, Members and Secretary of the Committee, the Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation and the Railway Board.

Ordered also that the resolution be published in the *Supplement to the Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

NOTIFICATIONS.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

No. 232.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Indian Arms Rules, 1920; namely :—

- (1) in clause (b) for the words "rifle, revolver, pistol" the word "firearm" shall be substituted; and
- (2) in clause (c) for the words "loss, theft or transfer" the words "loss or theft" shall be substituted.

WAR.

The 31st January 1920.

No. 152 War.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 1, sub-section (3), of the Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following provisions of the said Act shall come into force in the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan, on and with effect from the 1st February 1920, namely, those contained in section 2, sub-sections (1), (2) and (3) of section 7, and section 8.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

FAMINE.

Delhi, the 5th February 1920.

No. 238.—With reference to Rule 3, clause (b), of the Rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of

Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1616-F., dated the 25th July 1900, the Government of Bengal have appointed Mr. M. F. Gauntlett, C.I.E., C.B.E., I.C.S., Comptroller and Auditor-General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Famine Trust, *vice* Mr. F. J. Monahan, I.C.S., resigned.

R. A. MANT,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS ESTABLISHMENTS.

Delhi, the 7th February 1920.

No. 898-D.—Mr. P. N. Chandavarkar, an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been transferred from Bengal to Bombay with effect from the 21st January 1920.

No. 899-D.—On his return from leave on the forenoon of the 27th January 1920, Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S., an Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, was reposted to Bengal.

No. 900-D.—The following officiating promotions and reversions of officers in the Imperial Customs Service are notified, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S. ...	Assistant Collector, substantive.	Collector, class II, officiating.	27th January 1920.
Mr. W. W. Nind ...	Collector, class III, officiating.	Assistant Collector, substantive.	27th January 1920.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 801-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the schedule appended to the notification in this Department, No. 7822 dated the 27th September 1919, as subsequently amended :—

Delete the entry—

(A) Iron, pig.

POST OFFICE.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 766D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to

direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

1. Below rule 23 of the said rules, the following shall be inserted namely :—

“ 23-A. Strong smelling articles (*e.g.*, assafoetida) shall be enclosed in a hermetically sealed case of tin or other metal.”

2. In sub-rule (2) of rule 25 of the said rules, after the word and figure “ rule 21 ” the words and figures “ and in rules 22, 23 and 23A ” shall be inserted.

3. For rule 27 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ 27 (1) Gold coin or bullion or both of a value exceeding Rs. 300, and silver coin or bullion, shall not be transmitted by post.

(2) The transmission of gold coin or gold bullion by post to and from Aden shall be subject to the same restrictions as are imposed on its transmission by the foreign parcel post.

(3) Gold or silver coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from Duki, Loralai, Sinjawai or Fort Sandeman.

(4) Circulars relating to lotteries shall not be transmitted by post.

(5) Pearls or gold coin or bullion shall not be transmitted by post from any of the British Indian post offices in the Persian Gulf.

27-A. If a postal article in course of transmission by post is actually found to contain any of the articles, the transmission of which by post is prohibited by rule 27, it shall be returned to the sender.”

4. In rule 51 of the said rules—

(i) In sub-rule (1) after the first sentence the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ No label of any kind shall be affixed by the sender to such a cover ”; and

(ii) In sub-rule (2) the words “ or silver ” shall be omitted.

5. In rule 53 of the said rules, after the word “ figures ” the words “ without erasure or correction ” shall be inserted.

6. In the second proviso of rule 56 of the said rules, for clause (f) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“ (f) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by post is prohibited.”

7. In the second proviso to sub-rule (1) of rule 66 of the said rules—

(i) In clause (f) the word “ or ” shall be omitted;

(ii) In clause (g) a semi-colon shall be substituted for the full-stop and the word “ or ” shall be inserted after it; and

(iii) After clause (g) the following shall be inserted, namely :—

“ (h) Where the insured article contained anything the transmission of which by the letter or the parcel post, as the case may be, is prohibited.”

PURCHASE SCHEMES.

The 7th February 1920.

No. 993-D.—*Erratum*.—From the notification in this Department No. 831-D., dated the 4th February 1920, delete the entries “ (A) Ragi ” and “ (A) Ragi and flour made therefrom.”

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 7th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Delhi, the 6th February 1920.

No 266.—The following is republished for general information:—

No. 17406, dated Delhi, the 31st December 1919.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Army Department.

On the departure from India of the Units of the Territorial Force which have garrisoned the country during the past five years, the Governor-General in Council desires to place on record his high appreciation of the services which these Units have rendered to the Empire since the commencement of the Great War.

Previous to the outbreak of hostilities in 1914, many of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of these Units had, by joining the Territorial Force, given proof of that patriotism and public spirit which has earned for its members the gratitude and esteem of their fellow countrymen.

On the declaration of war, the ranks of the Force were quickly filled by eager volunteers. When called upon to undertake the further obligation of service overseas, the response of all ranks was immediate and unanimous, thereby setting free for service in the main theatres of war a large number of Regular Units whose presence in Europe was urgently required.

The Governor-General sympathises in the disappointment of the officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of those Units of the Territorial Force whose lot it has been to serve in India during the war and who have thus been denied the opportunity of meeting the enemy on the battlefields of Europe. He is glad, however, that many of these Units have earned distinction in other fields, some in Mesopotamia, Egypt and Palestine, others at Aden and on the North-West Frontier, while others again, less fortunate, have, in the faithful performance of garrison duties, rendered no less valuable service to the Empire by the maintenance of internal security, thereby enabling India to devote her resources to the successful prosecution of the war.

In carrying out these various duties, all ranks have displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order and, by their efficiency, discipline and exemplary conduct, have won the respect and gratitude not only of their comrades of the Regular Army, both British and Indian, but of the people of India as a whole.

After the signing of the armistice in 1918 and the cessation of hostilities on the principal fronts, all ranks of the Territorial Force serving overseas looked forward to their early repatriation and release from military service. Owing to the uncertainty of the situation and the difficulty of providing reliefs, due to the reorganisation of the Regular Army and reversion to a voluntary system of recruitment, the progress of demobilisation was unavoidably delayed. These delays were prolonged in consequence of the shortage of shipping and the unexpected situation created in the spring of 1919 by the sudden incursion of Afghan troops into British Territory, concurrently with the outbreak of internal disturbances, which, for the moment, made it impossible to reduce the strength of the British troops in India.

The patience with which these disappointments were borne was highly creditable to all concerned and showed how readily they appreciated the difficulties with which the Government of India were faced.

The Governor-General in Council desires to express to all ranks of the (here enter name of unit) thanks of the Government of India for their patriotic services, which will long be remembered and will serve as a noble and enduring example of good citizenship to future generations.

ORDER.

Ordered that a copy of the foregoing Resolution be communicated to every Unit of the Territorial Force which served in India during the period of the Great War, 1914-19. Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, dated the 7th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 962D.

Delhi, the 5th February 1920.

**APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE SCHEME OF
COLONISATION IN BRITISH COLONIES.**

RESOLUTION.

(EMIGRATION).

Two deputations from British Colonies are at present visiting India with the object of discussing with the Government of India and with the public questions connected with the immigration and settlement of Indian labourers in their colonies. The first deputation comes from British Guiana and consists of—

Dr J. J. Nunan, LL.D., K.C. ;
Mr. J. A. Luckhoo ;
Dr. W. Hewley Wharton ;
Mr. Parbho Sawh ; and
Mr. Thomas Greenwood.

The second deputation comes from Fiji and consists of—

His Lordship the Bishop of Polynesia ; and
Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

2. In accordance with the Resolution moved by the Hon'ble Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee in the Imperial Legislative Council on February 4th, and accepted by Government, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of—

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri ;
" " Sir Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha ;
" " Babu Surendra Nath Banerjee ;
" " Mr. S. Sinha ;
" " " K. K. Chanda ;
" " Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru ;
" " Mr. B. N. Sarma ;
" " Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur ; and
" " Mr. W. E. Crum.

3. The Committee will assemble at Delhi as soon as possible, and is requested—

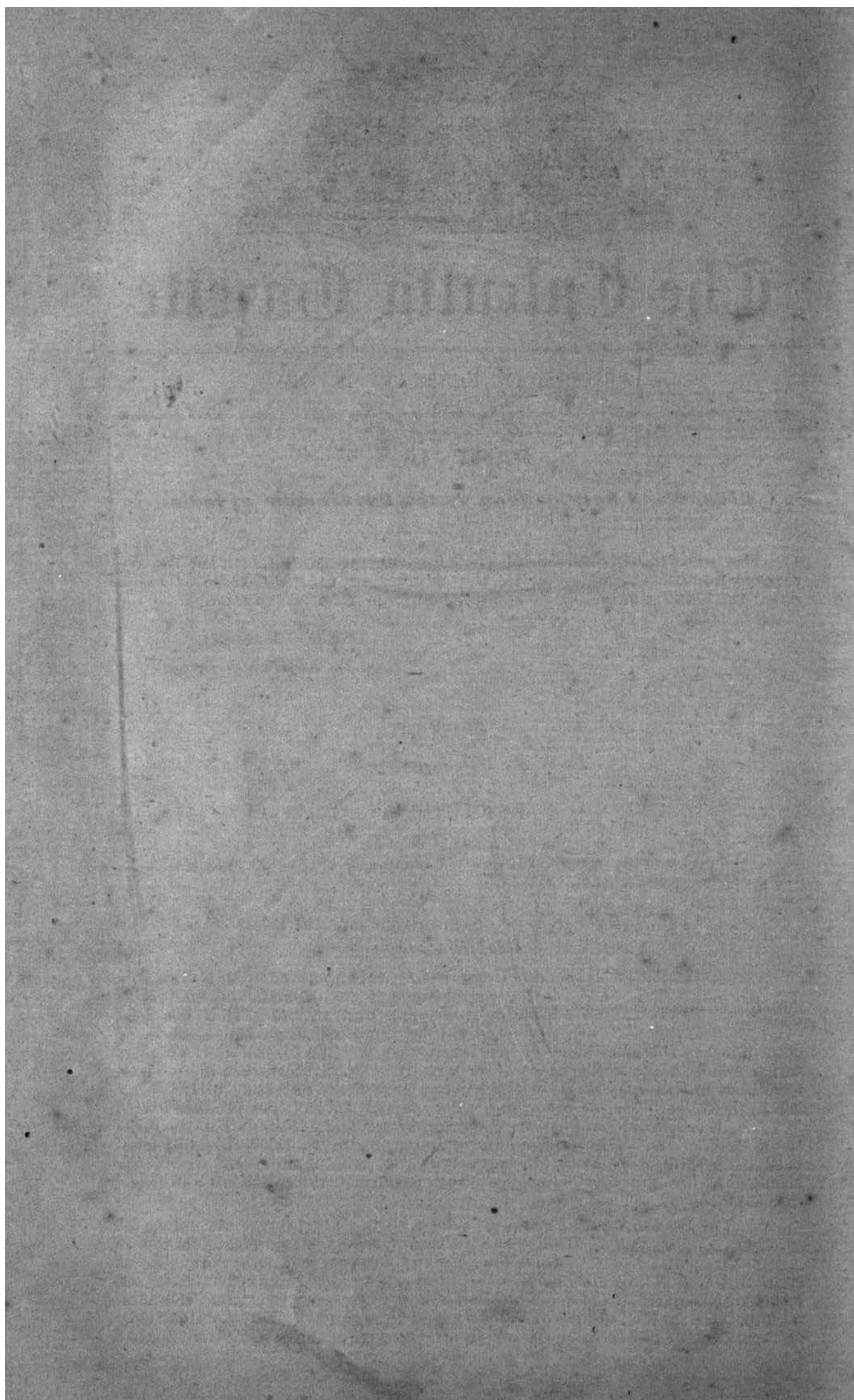
- (a) to examine the scheme of colonisation which the Deputation from British Guiana desire to put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India, and
- (b) to meet the Deputation from Fiji, and to examine any proposals which they may put forward, and to report thereon and make recommendations to the Government of India.

Before commencing their enquiries, the Committee is instructed in accordance with the Resolution to examine the credentials of the deputations.

ORDERED that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all members of the Committee and to Dr. J. J. Nunan, LL.D., K.C., and Mr. R. S. D. Rankine, C.M.G.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.





The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Education, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 31st January 1920, is republished for general information.

L. S. S. O'MALLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 99.

Delhi, the 27th January 1920.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report of the Calcutta University Commission, 1917—1919, Volumes I—V, and the Volumes of Evidence.

I.—The Calcutta University Commission and the object of the present Resolution

1. The Calcutta University Commission was appointed with a view to a full examination of the system of university teaching in Bengal, and in order that the best advice might be obtained upon the method of co-ordinating the machinery of that institution and the instruction which it imparts more fully to the needs of modern life. With these ends in view the Commission was constituted with a strict regard to the necessity of invoking the highest available academic talent. The report which it has produced will, it is believed, rank among the most important and authoritative of educational documents. The Government of India desire to take this opportunity of recording their high appreciation of the manner in which Sir Michael Sadler and his colleagues have performed their difficult and intricate functions.

2. The Commission interpreted (and rightly interpreted) its terms of reference in the widest possible sense. Its report travels over many subjects and many branches of education which are not confined to university instruction but have an important bearing thereon. The immediate object of the Commissioners' labours was the University of Calcutta, and though they visited collectively or singly many places in India which are not within the jurisdiction of that

University, the opinions which they have expressed and the recommendations which they have made have reference primarily to Bengal and to the University of Calcutta. The object of the present Resolution is two-fold. *First*, it is intended to acquaint the public in Bengal with the intentions of the Government of India as regards early legislation for the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta. *Second*, it is thought that an expression of views by the Government of India on certain points connected with the report may not be without use in provinces other than Bengal. For, though it is fully recognised that conditions elsewhere differ widely from those in that Presidency and though the Government of India have naturally no desire to thrust upon other local Governments and other universities schemes which result from an investigation of affairs in Bengal and in Calcutta, nevertheless some of the recommendations made by the Commission are likely to be found valuable for wider application and it is understood that already in some other provinces movements are on foot for some reorganisation of the local systems.

II.—*Criticisms made by the Commission.*

3. The Commissioners have laid emphasis upon those elements in the educational system of Bengal which have produced satisfactory results in the past and give promise of healthy development in the future. But they have also, as indeed their task demanded of them, sought out the weaker elements, analysed defects and suggested remedies. In the following paragraphs certain points are noted which formed the subject of the Commission's criticism and which appear to the Government of India to call for special and urgent treatment.

4. Sound instruction in the secondary stage is the foundation upon which both university and more strictly vocational education must necessarily rest. But the Commission has recorded the fact that just when Bengal is more than ever eager for higher education, and when the economic needs and intellectual aspirations of the Presidency call for the best that can be given, the training which the high schools offer not only fails as a rule to provide for modern requirements in point of scientific and other knowledge but is actually deteriorating in quality. The schools are too narrowly concerned with preparing boys for matriculation—the goal to which almost all their teaching is designed to lead. Yet they are attended by large numbers of boys who have no special fitness for an academic training and who leave school without qualifying themselves for it; and preparation for the university is not the only purpose which the secondary schools have to serve in a modern State. Still more serious is their lack of influence upon the character of pupils. Some of the correspondents who answered the Commission's questionnaire regard the schools as failing in the formation of character and in conveying to the boy's mind a clear apprehension of an ideal of duty. "Pressed further home", write the Commissioners, "the charge amounts to even more than this: it implies that the schools have no spiritual life which touches a boy's inner nature, no corporate unity which appeals to and can sustain his affectionate loyalty, no moral or intellectual flame which may kindle his emotions"; and, while admitting admirable exceptions, they state that it must be acknowledged that in these respects the work of the schools as a whole is bleak and barren.

5. The Commissioners were accordingly led to examine the two dominating factors which influence high school organisation in Bengal—the matriculation examination and the method of recognition. They found that the matriculation examination conducted by the University of Calcutta (which is the largest examination of its kind in the world) is far from enjoying general approval; that eleven out of every twelve of the witnesses who dealt with this point expressed dissatisfaction with it as a test even for entering the University; and that it allows a very considerable number of ill-educated candidates to pass. Furthermore, the schools are cramped by it. For they endeavour to perform what the rules of the examination prescribe; to enable their pupils to pass has become their dominant aim; and the pressure which forces them to concentrate upon this narrow purpose is great. The Commissioners comment upon the perverted and undisciplined view of higher

The investigations of the Commission.

Chapter VIII,
paragraph 20.

Chapter VIII,
paragraph 75.

Chapter IX,
paragraph 1.

Chapter IX,
paragraph 8.

Chapter IX,
paragraph 36.

Chapter IX,
paragraph 38.

education which is thus produced. They write, "at the very time when the instinct of the people is turning its hopes towards education, the work actually done in the schools is suffering from a blight which spreads so quickly as to threaten public and private hopes with disappointment. The desire for education, though it springs from needs which good schools alone can satisfy, is perverted into a demand for what a school must deteriorate in consenting to give. But the pressure is irresistible, and the schools in yielding to it are spoiled. Nor is this the whole of the loss. The profession of teaching becomes less and less attractive to able and generous minds because, as the generally accepted view of education grows meaner and narrower, a teacher has the less opportunity of realising in his work the purpose which alone lifts his calling from a despised trade to one of the noblest of professions."

Chapter IX,
paragraph 39.

6. The Commission refers to the Indian Universities Act of 1904, the Resolution of the Government of India No. 600 of August 11, 1906, and the body of regulations thereby sanctioned. Under those regulations the recognition or non-recognition of a school is the act of the University, and the functions of the Department of Public Instruction or the person nominated by the Syndicate to report on the claims of schools are limited to placing before the University the information requisite to enable that body to exercise its controlling authority. The Commission states that the University proceeded in right earnest to discharge this new and heavy responsibility. But the powers of the University are far from being as efficacious in practice as they appear to be on paper; and owing to adverse circumstances, "the plan devised in 1904 and zealously put into effect by the University during the more favourable conditions which at first prevailed, has evidently broken down."

Chapter X,
paragraphs 1 and 2.

7. Coming next to the colleges, the Commission observes that the majority of successful candidates at the matriculation examination proceed to university courses. Since the school course does not give a 'sound general education,' the colleges find imposed upon them the obligation of making good the deficiencies of the schools. "With about half of their students," says the Commission, "the colleges never get beyond the stage of school work. Many students drop out before they reach the end of the intermediate course." "There is probably no other country in the world" proceeds the Report, "in which it is the case that so large a proportion of those who enter upon a degree course in a university fail to proceed to its natural conclusion, but stop at a half-way house. This would seem to indicate, in the first place, that the relation between the matriculation and intermediate standards is ill-adjusted; but still more remarkable, it would seem to show that, in the view of the boys and their parents and the public, the first two years of the university course are regarded as forming a distinct stage by themselves, a supplement to the high school course, while the intermediate examination is regarded as a natural stopping-place." The Commission further remarks on the reduction at this stage of the choice of subjects, the absence of guidance to students regarding their choice, and the failure to provide for any introduction to vocational training such as is needed by that half of the students who will pass direct into various occupations after the intermediate stage. On turning to the methods of instruction, the Commission finds that the inadequacy of the system becomes still more patent. The classes are almost invariably far too large. The tradition of lecturing is deeply implanted. The methods suitable for university students are applied to those who have not yet undergone a satisfactory school course.

Chapter X,
paragraph 4.

Chapter X,
paragraph 10.

Chapter X,
paragraph 13.

Chapter XII,
paragraph 1.

Chapter XII,
paragraphs 4 and 5.

Chapter XII,
paragraph 6.

Chapter XII,
paragraph 7.

Chapter XII,
paragraphs 21—23.

Chapter XII,
paragraph 25.

Chapter XII,
paragraph 26.

In dealing with the undergraduate work of the colleges, the Commissioners state that the outstanding fact indicated in the replies to their questionnaire is that "dissatisfaction with the existing system is all but universal, and is in most cases both deep and poignant." They consider that one of the primary causes of the inefficiency of the colleges is their isolation. They are 'pocket universities,' compelled to provide the whole of the education which their students require and generally too poor to supply the equipment necessary for university work. The privately-managed colleges maintain one teacher for about every 40 students, and the poverty of the pay given in these institutions is all the more striking by reason of the contrast with the better paid professors of Government colleges. Instruction

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 4.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 7.
Chapter XIII,
paragraph 9.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 17.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 53.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 109.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 111.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 112.

is through compulsory lectures; tutorial classes "are in general nothing more than additional coaching classes." Four of the privately-managed first-grade colleges in the university centre of Calcutta are described as "huge coaching establishments for examinations, wherein the human element in education is inevitably almost non-existent." Half of their students are in the intermediate stage. The proportion of teachers to students is such as to make any adequate attention to the needs of the latter impossible. The majority of their students come from distant parts of Bengal (especially Eastern Bengal) and nearly 4,000 of these are unprovided with hostels or attached messes.

8. This concentration of students in Calcutta forms a very serious

(v) The concentration of students in Calcutta.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 94.

Chapter XV,
paragraph 44.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 94.
Chapter XXXIX,
paragraph 9.
Chapter XXXIX,
paragraph 10.

feature of the situation as regards the colleges of the metropolis. In the Arts and professional colleges of the city and in the post-graduate classes, the Commission found 15,674 students. Of those nearly 11,000 were reading in the local Arts colleges and about 1,500 in the post-graduate classes. Of those in Arts colleges, only 2,579 came from Calcutta itself, 1,479 from adjacent areas, and the remainder from other parts of Bengal or of India. Hostel accommodation was found to exist for only 2,257; and, in addition, 2,556 students were residing in attached messes. Furthermore, the Commission observed that, though Government had recently made generous contributions towards new hostel accommodation, and though, out of 50 lakhs expended on hostels in Bengal, more than two-thirds had been spent in Calcutta, there were still in 1917 as many as 4,500 students living under unapproved conditions in the city.

Chapter XII,
paragraph 56.

About two-thirds of the number of students who, though not residents of Calcutta, are studying in its Arts colleges, are in the intermediate stage, "whose needs", say the Commissioners, "could quite well be met, and ought to be met, nearer their homes. It is they who, in the main, produce the residential problem which forms so grave a difficulty in Calcutta; and the attempt to provide decent conditions of life for them involves an immense outlay which might be far more profitably expended in meeting their needs nearer to their homes". "It is impossible to exaggerate", they proceed, "the evils that are likely to result from this drift of boys from country districts, ill-trained and knowing nothing of the world, into the dangerous conditions of life in a great city, where they are lost in the crowd, and where it is impossible to provide for them any adequate supervision."

Chapter XII,
paragraph 57.

9. Apart from the Law College, the University maintains from its own

(vi) Post-graduate teaching in the University.

Chapter XV,
paragraphs 44 and 58.
Chapter XV,
paragraph 61.

Chapter XV,
paragraph 62.

Chapter XV,
paragraph 63.

Chapter XV,
paragraph 64.

funds, endowments and grants the College of Science and the post-graduate classes. These were organised in 1917 under two boards of post-graduate studies and contained during the session of 1917-18 about 1,500 students and 188 professors and lecturers. The Commission, while admitting the advantages and the necessity of the system, point out that the activities of the teachers are in the minutest detail subject to criticism by the Syndicate and confirmation by the Senate, where the highest teachers are inadequately represented, with the result that conflict is possible; that the scheme is entirely separated from the arrangements for undergraduate teaching, and that this cleavage, if made permanent, may prove even more disastrous than the division of colleges into self-contained compartments; that it is apprehended that the organisation, developing apart from the colleges, may affect their status and permanently imperil their efficiency; and that the question of adequate post-graduate instruction in places outside Calcutta is left untouched.

10. The Commission points out that the populations of Bengal and of

(vii) The jurisdiction of the University.

Chapter II,
paragraph 2.

Chapter II,
paragraph 3.

Chapter II,
paragraph 4.
Chapter II,
paragraph 5.

the United Kingdom are almost the same—about 45 millions; and that the numbers of students preparing for university degrees are also almost the same—about 26,000. But, behind this apparent similarity, the contrasts are great. Owing to the low percentage of literacy, the proportion of the educated classes in Bengal who are taking full-time university courses is almost ten times as great as in the United Kingdom. If regard is had to the paucity of women students and to other factors it becomes apparent that an enormously higher proportion of the educated male population of Bengal proceeds to university studies than is the case in the United Kingdom. At the same time a very much smaller proportion goes to the University for what is ordinarily described as vocational training. Again, the 26,000 students of the United Kingdom are divided among eighteen universities. The same

number in Bengal are all brought under the control of a single university. They follow in each subject the same course of study, read the same books and undergo the same examinations. "It is a common place", says the Commission, "that a university, just because it is concerned with so individual a business as the training of the mind, can easily become too large". The University of Calcutta is the largest in the world; it "has to deal with 26,000 students scattered over an immense province wherein communications are very difficult; it is responsible also for the educational control of more than eight hundred schools, a function such as no university outside of India is called upon to perform; and under these conditions it is unreasonable to expect that its governing bodies should be able to deal with their immense and complex task in a wholly satisfactory way".

11. Over-vast as are the areas under the University's jurisdiction, the number of institutions, of students and of examiners for proper administration by any single organisation, the Commission found that the administrative organ charged with these heavy responsibilities is in itself defective.

The paramount body in the University is the Senate. But it is insufficiently representative, whether of the colleges as places of learning, of the general bodies of learned professions as such, of commercial, industrial and agricultural interests, of different communities, more especially the Muhammadans of the provinces included within the jurisdiction of the University and even of many parts of Bengal. The majority of its members are nominated. The Commission thinks that, though nomination has been exercised with a keen desire to do justice to conflicting claims and to include on the Senate men of eminence and experience, nevertheless it is probably not the best method to adopt in a predominant degree for the constitution of a large body.

The executive functions of the Senate are wielded by the Syndicate. The Commission considers this to be the least satisfactory of all the university bodies. Its members are ordinarily limited to persons resident in or near Calcutta. For years the Musalmans have been unrepresented upon it. The amount and variety of work which falls upon it is intolerable. Yet the present system does not effectively concentrate responsibility in its hands, and the work of the so-called executive is that of discussion rather than of deliberate decision.

There is no provision for authoritative direction by any body of scholars. The Faculties and Boards of Studies possess only advisory functions and cannot at present be regarded as expert bodies.

Thus the Governing Bodies are not merely ineffective in composition but also imperfectly articulated for the performance of their functions. The Senate is an unsatisfactory compromise between an expert academic body and a council of laymen experienced in practical affairs. The present arrangements for the conduct of business fail to secure responsibility in the hands of the Syndicate for the functions which it is supposed to perform. There is no effective academic body. The Commission maintains that a university requires for its effective governance organs of three types—a body to keep it in touch with the varied requirements of the community; a body which will give statesmanlike guidance in the accommodation of means to ends and also in the provision of means and will mediate between the possible misconceptions of the public and the possibly too restricted outlook of the scholar; and thirdly a body of scholars to give authoritative direction to a corporation of learning.

Finally, the Commission recommends that the Vice-Chancellor, who has hitherto been a part-time officer, ought now to be a whole-time and paid officer.

12. The Commission comments upon the procedure laid down for the affiliation and disaffiliation of colleges. A college affiliated on the strength of a statement showing adequate staff may weaken that staff by the appointment of less satisfactory teachers. The disagreeable onus of initiating proceedings for disaffiliation rests on a single individual. The weapon of disaffiliation is at present too drastic for practical use and the Syndicate is not possessed of due powers for securing compliance with the recommendations made by its inspectors.

The University has been unable to secure reasonable conditions of salary and tenure for college teachers, or that the teachers appointed are

Chapter XXVII,
paragraphs 15 to
21.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraphs 22
and 24.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 50.
Chapter XXVII,
paragraphs 54
and 55.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 59.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 64.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 84.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 59.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 84.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 40.

Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 76.
Chapter XXVII,
paragraph 81.

Chapter XIII,
paragraph 87.

Chapter XIII,
paragraphs 38 and
39.

competent. While its control has been ineffective in the vitally important functions of securing efficient teaching, in other matters it is too rigid, its general influence over the work of the colleges is described as unhealthy and it has achieved a dead uniformity of curriculum unknown, the Commissioners believe, elsewhere in the world, certainly outside India.

Chapter XXVIII,
paragraph 15.

Chapter XXVIII,
paragraph 27.

Chapter XXVIII,
paragraph 38,
Chapter XXXI,
paragraph 16,
Chapter XXVIII,
paragraph 51.

Chapter XXVIII,
paragraphs 85 and
86,
Chapter XXVII,
paragraphs 88 and
89.

Chapter XXVIII,
paragraph 90,
Chapter XXVIII,
paragraph 91.

13. The Commission devoted much attention to the relations of the University with Government. It considered that the continuance of the arrangement whereby the Government of India controls the University at a distance of 1,000 miles leads to inconveniences. But, while the control should be transferred to the Government of Bengal, the Government of India can continue to perform an invaluable function by defining the aims of educational policy, by giving advice and assistance to local Governments and to universities, by acting as an impartial arbiter in cases of dispute, by protecting disregarded interests, by supplying organised information regarding local developments, by obtaining the service of scholars from other countries, by co-ordinating the work of various universities, and by guarding against needless duplication. The provincial Department of Public Instruction which would in future deal with the University is hampered by a narrow definition of its functions and by the character of its relations with the Secretariat and with the University itself. It is necessary to co-ordinate the activities of that Department with other Departments which deal with special spheres of education, to appoint the Director a Secretary to Government; and to recognise that on the Department rests primarily the responsibility for a sound system of school training—a responsibility which, owing to insufficiency of funds and division of functions with the University, it has no power to fulfil. The University in its turn should be responsible for the character of the training given to its students and for the efficient and economical expenditure of its resources. At the same time, here also, Government cannot abrogate its responsibilities, as trustees for the highest interests of the nation; for ensuring that the highest training grounds of the nation, its universities, are adequately fulfilling their functions, and that the University is so organised as to be able to perform its proper functions; for regulating the conditions of admission to professions essential for the public welfare; and for providing that the youths of the country receive the kind of training needed to prepare them for the general needs of the country.

III.—Action proposed on the main recommendations of the Commission.

14. The brief summary of certain portions of the report which has been made above is not to be taken as fully representing the present condition of affairs in Bengal, still less in India as a whole. The extraction of passages or opinions from a report of this nature is apt to be slightly misleading. The Government of India desire it to be understood that, while they agree with the criticisms passed by the Commission, they are also fully in accord with that body in acknowledging the great services which the establishment of western education and the activities of the University of Calcutta have performed in the past. The affiliating and the examining university is now regarded by many high authorities as radically faulty. But it is difficult to see what other organisation could in the middle of the last century have been set up in Bengal or elsewhere in India for the expansion and co-ordination of higher learning. The legislation of 1904 recognised teaching as a proper function of the Indian universities. But it was difficult to devise a workable scheme for the performance of this function in face of the wide area affected, the competing claims of colleges and the necessity of safeguarding the interest of various institutions. The isolated and self-contained character of the colleges rendered impossible the exercise by the University of that control over teaching and the appointment of teachers which is requisite and forced the central body to use its influence through the promulgation of rigid rules and syllabuses which were calculated to stifle individual and original effort. These difficulties were enhanced as the number of colleges grew and in recent years have rapidly increased owing to the large number of students who have sought university instruction. Furthermore, the growing demand has called into existence a number of institutions markedly unequal in the matter of staffing, in the nature of

Reasons for the shortcomings discovered by the Commission

instruction afforded, in equipment and in the supervision which they can exercise over students. It is little wonder that an institution which for many years usefully served the requirements of higher education in Bengal has under the rapid changes of recent times found difficulty in coping adequately with functions which have become unwieldy and in fulfilling demands made upon it by a new and swiftly changing order of things.

15. Again the preceding section of this Resolution has dealt only with certain of the explorations made by the Commission, because a full comprehension of these points is necessary for the appreciation of the legislative changes which, in the opinion of the Commission, it is necessary to make in order that the University of Calcutta may more effectively fulfil its functions. The report ranges over many subjects regarding which nothing has here been said. The education of women and girls; the special educational needs of Musalmans, of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, and of the backward classes; the medium of instruction; Oriental studies; legal, medical, engineering and mining, agricultural and technological instruction; the training of teachers and other cognate matters are dealt with in the report. The object of the succeeding paragraph is to concentrate attention upon those particular points of criticism which have direct bearing upon the University of Calcutta and with which any legislation affecting that institution will have to deal.

16. The main lessons taught by this report, the lessons on which the Government of India consider that the earliest attention may usefully be concentrated, are the following:—

(i) High schools lack proper supervision, and, intent on preparing their pupils for the matriculation examination, fail to give that breadth of training which the developments of the country and new avenues of employment demand.

(ii) The matriculation examination in Bengal provides an insufficient test of fitness to pursue university courses and by its rigidity and narrow scope reacts unwholesomely upon the instruction and the activities of the schools.

(iii) The intermediate section of university education attempts to deal by university methods with large bodies of ill-prepared students and should be frankly recognised as a part of school education, relegated to separate institutions, apart from the university organisation, and placed under a body duly co-related with the Department of Public Instruction.

(iv) The system of affiliated colleges, though defective according to modern requirements and modern ideals, will long remain a necessary part of university organisation in Bengal. But its inconveniences may be mitigated by the establishment of a strong central teaching body, the incorporation (as occasion arises) of unitary universities, such as that proposed for Dacca, a modification of the administrative machinery which will admit of fuller representation of local interests, and supervision of different classes of institutions by several appropriately constituted authorities.

(v) The administrative arrangements of the University of Calcutta call for alteration, notably in the direction of creating an academic body, appointing a whole-time Vice-Chancellor and transferring the interests of the University to the care of the Government of Bengal.

These points represent but a small part of the result of the Commission's investigations. But they are the matters which the Government of India regard themselves, the local Government and the universities most urgently called upon to consider.

17. The Government of India therefore commend these matters to the consideration of local Governments and universities. They commend also the many suggestions which the Commission has made on the more strictly academic side of high school and university education. They leave it to the local Governments to take such action as they think fit regarding the most important recommendations of the Commission, namely, the separation of intermediate from collegiate education and the placing of it, together with secondary education, under some suitably constituted body on the lines of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education in the report—so constituted as to represent various interests and so related to the Departments of Public Instruction as to obviate any undue abrogation of the responsibility of Government for the adequacy of school training. They leave also to the consideration of local

Governments such administrative questions as the changes suggested in the general organisation of teaching and inspecting staffs, the future control of government schools and colleges, etc. But it is necessary that the Government of India take early action regarding those recommendations which directly affect the University of Calcutta, since that University forms the immediate subject of the Commission's investigations and (until the measure, which the Government of India now propose, passes into law) remains the special care of the Governor-General in Council and of the Governor-General as Chancellor. Here also the administrative matters, including the future organization of secondary and intermediate education in separation from the University, will appropriately be decided by the Government of Bengal. The concern of the Government of India is the passage of the legislative measures requisite for giving effect to the main recommendations of the Commission regarding the reconstitution of the University of Calcutta and the incorporation of the University of Dacca. The second of these proposals is intended to set up a new type of university in Bengal which may possibly be the precursor of other universities of a similar nature in that Presidency and elsewhere, and to relieve the University of Calcutta of some small portion of the heavy burden which it now sustains. The legislation to that end has already been introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council. As regards the University of Calcutta it is the intention of the Government of India to publish and place before the Imperial Legislative Council a measure based on the lines indicated in the remaining portion of this Resolution. The Government of India propose to publish the text of the Bill as soon as possible. But they have decided to precede it by the present Resolution in order that no time may be lost in acquainting the public with the main features of the measure contemplated. The proposals set forth in the following section, which will form the basis of the Bill, have been discussed with the Government of Bengal, who are in accord with the Government of India regarding the suitability of the action contemplated.

IV.—*The Reconstitution of the University of Calcutta.*

18. The Commission first applied itself to the complex and difficult

A Teaching University in Calcutta.
(i) The problem.

task of setting up a Teaching University in Calcutta, which should embrace those colleges of the city which are capable of providing true university instruction. Of the existing system of post-graduate instruction it remarked that it is unhealthy that any sharp line of division should be drawn between the higher and the lower teaching of a university and that it is equally disadvantageous that a system of more advanced instruction should be built up at the expense of undergraduate teaching, which is the foundation of nearly all advanced work. The problem would be almost insoluble were it not that, under the arrangement proposed for the intermediate classes, the number of students in Art colleges will be reduced to about 4,000 and is unlikely to expand within a reasonable period beyond 6,000, to whom must be added the 1,500 post-graduate students. Even so, the problem is difficult enough and is complicated by the fact that the idea of instruction in colleges largely independent of the central body is deeply rooted and cannot be disregarded.

19. The Commission considered and rejected various schemes which were placed before it with a view to the foundation of a teaching organization.

(ii) Various schemes rejected.

Incidentally (though this scheme had as its object the improvement of the conditions of student life almost more than that of teaching organization) it may be mentioned that the Commission devotes a chapter to the question whether it is desirable to remove the University and its colleges to some place outside Calcutta where more spacious accommodation and improvement of the physical, moral and intellectual conditions under which the students live are possible. It is obvious that many difficulties which the Commission has discovered would be solved by some such action. This proposal found many warm supporters among the correspondents and witnesses. On the other hand, there were witnesses who urged the undesirability of academic seclusion, the healthiness of Calcutta, the difficulty which would be experienced by the poorer students in a fully residential university, the value of home influences, etc. The Commission observes that the aggregation of university buildings and colleges round College

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 5.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 6.

Chapter XX.

Chapter XX,
paragraph 26.
Chapter XX,
paragraphs 28-32.

Chapter XX,
paragraph 31.

Square has already proceeded so far as to make that part of Calcutta a university quarter. The situation of this group is central and convenient for the city as a whole and though there are some important exceptions, few of the existing institutions are so far removed from this group as to make inter-collegiate relations impossible. The Government of India fully appreciate the advantages which would be derived from the location of the University in a more open site. But, apart from the considerations put forward by the Commission in favour of the retention of present arrangements, it is felt that the expense of such removal, which would be infinitely greater than the mere re-erection of buildings, and the delays and difficulties involved probably render any such scheme full of great difficulties.

Chapter XXXVIII,
paragraphs 1—16.

20. It is admitted by the Commission in dealing with these various proposals that the unitary form a university is in the abstract the most advantageous form of university organisation. But the conditions appeared to dictate a multi-collegiate system. The Commissioners therefore advocate a teaching university of a new type, not exactly corresponding to any now existing, to be achieved through what they term a synthesis of the University and its colleges. Under this scheme the University will be really responsible for the character of the teaching given in its name. The prestige and importance of the colleges will be increased and only those colleges will be permitted to participate which can show an efficiency equal to the fulfilment of the conditions to be laid down. Those colleges in Calcutta which cannot fulfil such conditions will be treated as temporarily affiliated, but will not participate in the privileges of the Teaching University.

(iii) The Synthesis.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 21.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 24.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 26.

21. The colleges which participate in this scheme would be the incorporated colleges maintained by the University itself and the constituent colleges, *i.e.*, such of the colleges in Calcutta as are able to take a part in university teaching. These institutions would have to fulfil certain conditions. They must free themselves from the incubus of intermediate classes at the earliest possible moment. Admissions must not be made beyond a maximum of 1,000 students. The proportion of college teachers to students should be one to twenty-five though it is admitted that a proportion of one to fifteen or twenty would be more reasonable. No whole-time teachers should be paid less than Rs. 125 a month, nor any head of a department of teaching less than Rs. 300. Suitable buildings for teaching and residential accommodation for students must be provided. Each college should be under a properly constituted governing body and should have a teachers' council.

(iv) Incorporated and constituent colleges.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 122.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 124.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 125.
Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 129.
Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 131.
Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 132.

22. The University itself would not compete with its colleges but would supplement their resources, providing instruction in those subjects where the colleges cannot supply it and teachers of high distinction in the more ordinary subjects of undergraduate work, maintaining a central library, etc. It would appoint its own teachers and recognise college teachers for the imparting of instruction in its name. It would organise instruction so as to prevent overlapping. It would continue to exercise its present functions, but materially modified. For the definition of curricula would be mainly in the hands of teachers of the University and its colleges and the examination system would be less rigid and would follow rather than dictate the teaching. "In short", say the Commissioners, "under a new and happier system, the University ought not to stand merely in the relation of a task-master to its constituent colleges. It ought to assist and strengthen them. It can do this in part by giving guidance and advice, and by encouraging its best men to take a deeper interest in college work; in part by providing instruction, such as the colleges could not themselves provide, which can be used by their students; in part by giving recognition and emoluments to the best college teachers, and so helping the colleges to retain good men on their staffs".

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraphs 89—93.

(v) The functions of the University.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 94.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraphs 96 and
97.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 98.
Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 100.

23. Under these new arrangements, it is desirable that a student spend three years at colleges reading for the B. A. or B. Sc.—though it may be impossible to enforce this at once in the case of pass students; and graduates should proceed to the Master's degree after another one or two years, according as they have taken an honours or a pass school. A radical departure is required from the system of instruction now in vogue. The excessive emphasis now laid upon attendance at lectures must cease, and the importance

(vi) Conditions of teaching.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 30.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 34.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 60.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 52.
Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 54.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 56.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 141.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 143.

Chapter XXXIV,
paragraph 144.

of tutorial guidance must be realised. Each undergraduate must be a member of a college and it will be the duty of each college to provide individual tutorial guidance for every student and such lectures as will supplement those organised by the University. The report lays great stress on this individual guidance and comments strongly on the barrenness of an endless round of lectures and a university training almost wholly unrelated to the real thoughts and aspirations of the students' minds, whose emotions and aspirations require training into useful, instead of hazardous, channels.

24. The Commission recognised that many of the colleges in Calcutta, as they now are, will be quite unable to satisfy the conditions essential for participation in the teaching organisation of the University. "The colleges", says the report, "now include some thousands of students, who are being given a kind of training quite unworthy of the name of university education". The needs of these students must be met. Hence such colleges must be retained. But they will be permitted to exist as institutions teaching up to a degree only on a basis of temporary affiliation for five years with a possible extension; they will form no part of the teaching organisation; and no new colleges will be thus recognised after the new system has once been brought into operation. Certain conditions are suggested, *e.g.*, a minimum salary of Rs. 100 for teachers and of Rs. 250 for heads of departments. Temporarily affiliated colleges will become either constituent colleges or intermediate institutions.

25. It is physically impossible for the widely scattered colleges outside Calcutta to have any part in the Teaching University. Hence they require a different kind of treatment. Here also various schemes were suggested and rejected. An obvious solution would be the conversion of the leading *mufassal* colleges into universities established after the pattern of Dacca. But the Commissioners were regretfully driven to the conclusion that (apart from Dacca) there is no college which is yet ripe to be transformed into a university. "In the long run", says the report, "the best thing for Bengal will be the establishment of a small number of efficiently organised universities in the *mufassal*, wherein a training can be given which will be not less valuable in quality, though possibly less wide in range, than that which will be offered by Calcutta and Dacca, the remainder of the colleges devoting themselves to the vitally important work of the intermediate stage. At the present moment, it is impossible to determine which colleges ought to be marked out for the former, and which for the latter, destiny. But it would be unjust that the existing colleges should be deprived of their present rights at an arbitrarily fixed date, or until even ampler provision than now exists has been made to meet the needs of the students whom these colleges at present train. At the same time it is important to find a means whereby the better colleges may be stimulated to strive towards a higher destiny, may be enabled to awaken the pride and win the financial support of their own districts, and may be allowed to enjoy, as they progress in strength, an increasing degree of freedom, such as will fit them for the responsibilities of independence".

26. The Commission accordingly concluded that the only immediate solution of the problem is to be found in some form of association between the *mufassal* colleges and the University of Calcutta. For this purpose it proposed the establishment of a Board of *Mufassal* Colleges which, while an integral part of the university organisation, should be representative of the colleges which it is destined to supervise. The Commissioners strongly felt, however, that this Board should be regarded not as a permanent but as a temporary organisation.

(iii) Proposed organisation of *mufassal* colleges. 27. The *mufassal* colleges would be classed as follows:—

(a) University colleges, which would be regarded as potential universities. These would be required to fulfil certain conditions, *e.g.*, the provision of separate teaching for intermediate students, the maintenance of at least one teacher for every 20 students, the payment to them of salaries of not less than Rs. 125 a month and Rs. 300 for heads of departments, the submission of the principal teachers for approval or recognition by the University, etc.

(b) Other *mufassal* colleges, which would gradually assort themselves either as University colleges or as intermediate institutions.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraph 32.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraph 33.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraph 46.

Though no exact uniformity of content between the curricula of the *mufassal* colleges and those of the Teaching University would be demanded, the Commission considered it important that as far as possible there should be a general correspondence of standard. In order to secure this result a large element not exceeding half of the Board of *Mufassal* Colleges should consist of Calcutta teachers.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraph 40.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraph 41.

28. Some of the existing extra-Calcutta colleges are situated in provinces other than Bengal. The Commission cordially endorses the importance of establishing a university at Rangoon, while considering that the two colleges which would compose that university, if they could work out some scheme of co-operation, might find it convenient to retain for a time in a modified form their connection with Calcutta through the medium of the special panel of the *Mufassal* Board which would control University colleges. As regards the two colleges in Assam the Commission thought the ablest students from Sylhet would probably continue to go to Calcutta and Dacca for higher education and that the most hopeful development in that area lay in a thoroughly efficient training at the intermediate stage. Gauhati, on the other hand, may rightly aim, and ought to aim, at becoming the seat of a university, but is at present not strong enough for independence and might well be placed under the special panel, though at the same time it should be equipped with the rudiments of a university system of government of its own. These suggestions will no doubt be considered by the Government of Burma and the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraph 54.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraph 58.

Chapter XXXV,
paragraphs 59 and 60.

29. The proposals of the Commission therefore, as regards the University of Calcutta and its colleges, contemplate a teaching organisation, in which the central body and certain of the colleges will co-operate; a temporary arrangement for those colleges of Calcutta which are unable to fulfil the conditions required in constituent colleges; and an affiliating and examining organisation for *mufassal* colleges, which may retain their present status as a temporary measure and eventually become either University or intermediate colleges. Further, women's colleges, whether in Calcutta or in the *mufassal*, will be placed under a special board and made subject to special conditions.

30. With a view to its performing these functions the Commission considered that the University must be equipped with a system of government more carefully devised for the purpose than that which it now possesses; a system which will combine a proper representation of public opinion and of all the interests concerned in the healthy development of the educational system, with the maintenance of a proper degree of influence and authority for the best expert opinion; while at the same time the supervisory authority of Government, and its deep concern in the matters with which the University has to deal, must be properly provided for, without imposing upon Government minute and detailed responsibilities which its officers cannot reasonably be expected to fulfil.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 3.

31. It is proposed by the Commission that the relation of special intimacy between the University and the Government of India should cease and that the Governor of Bengal should in future be the Chancellor; but that the Governor-General should hold the office of Visitor and that the Government of India should exercise fuller powers of supervision than at present not only over Calcutta but over all the universities of India. The Vice-Chancellor should be a whole-time officer appointed by the Chancellor.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 5.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 21.

32. Three principal governing bodies answering to those indicated in paragraph 11 of this Resolution are proposed—

(iii) The principal governing bodies.

(a) The Court would be a large representative body, whose assent would be required for fundamental legislative proposals but not for details of regulations and which would exercise a general supervision over the finances of the University, etc. For the discussion of more detailed matters the Court will have an elected committee of reference whose special duty it will be to discuss matters with the Executive Council.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 6.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 7.

(b) The Executive Council would be a small body, entrusted with financial and administrative duties and with considerable legislative powers, but not concerned with the details of purely academic business.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 8.

(c) The Academic Council would be the supreme body in academic matters and the final authority for most of the ordinary academic business, and would consist mainly of university and college teachers.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraphs 9 and
10.

There would be other bodies, such as the *Mufassal* Board, the Board of Women's Education, the Muslim Advisory Committee and certain standing committees.

With a view to the initiation of the new order of things, a small Executive Commission, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, should be appointed immediately after the passing of the Act. It would make arrangements with colleges, draft the Statutes, classifying the constituent and university colleges, appoint a provisional committee to deal with secondary and intermediate education, constitute a provisional Academic Council, consider financial arrangements and perform other important duties.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 12.
Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 14.

33. The Commission found that the existing legislation which governs the activities of the universities is unduly rigid. It accordingly proposed that, while an Act should

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 15.

Chapter XXXIII,
paragraph 222.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 16.

Chapter XXXVII,
paragraph 17.

(iv) University legislation. be passed in the Imperial Legislative Council repealing the Act of 1857 and, so far as it concerns this University, the Act of 1904, and defining in very general terms the powers and the constitution of the University, the terms of this Act should be elaborated in a number of Statutes, Ordinances and Regulations. The first Statutes would be scheduled to the Act, but would be capable of amendment by the Court, subject to approval by the Governor of Bengal in Council. Among other things, the first conferment of any university privileges on any institution in Bengal should be through Statute. The Ordinances would govern the daily work of the University, would be made by the Executive Council, though initiated as regards purely academic matters by the Academic Council, and would be subject to the veto of the Chancellor. The Regulations would deal with minor matters and their framing would be entrusted to the various bodies of the University concerned with the matters with which they deal.

34. Such, generally expressed and exclusive of many matters which, though less essential for the carrying out of the scheme, are nevertheless of considerable importance, are the proposals of the Commission regarding the University of Calcutta. The Government of India accept them as probably embodying the most feasible scheme which is compatible with existing conditions and which at the same time gives promise of healthy development in the future. The legislative measure embodying the Commission's proposals, which it is intended to place before the Imperial Legislative Council, will, it is hoped, not depart in essential respects from the provisions set forth in the report and only summarised in the broadest lines in this Resolution. The Government of India, however, observe that two members of the Commission were not in entire agreement regarding certain aspects of the proposals and that criticisms have been put forward in other quarters—some to the effect that the changes suggested are too radical, others to the effect that still more drastic alterations are required. It is, therefore, to be understood that, while the forthcoming legislation will embody the essential outlines of the Commission's scheme, there may be room for differences in detail, dictated by administrative considerations or by public criticism.

35. In particular, the Government of India consider that the treatment proposed for temporarily affiliated colleges may, in practice, lead to difficulty. If the new organization in Calcutta is really to assume the functions of an efficient teaching organization, it will be hazardous to permit the continued existence in Calcutta of a class of institutions insufficiently equipped for participation in the Teaching University and calculated by their proximity to depress the standards which such a University should maintain. If on full consideration these apprehensions are found to be well based, it will be necessary to devise means for dealing with such colleges in a more expeditious manner than that contemplated by the Commission.

Views of the Government of India on
the classification of colleges

and it will probably prove most satisfactory if the Executive Commission is instructed at an early date to class those colleges which hold out no prospect of fulfilling the conditions of constituent colleges as intermediate institutions which would be definitely separated from the University and placed under the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education.

The case is different with the *mufassal* colleges, which serve a useful purpose by providing higher education near to the homes of many students and by preventing those students from further augmenting the already overcrowded state of Calcutta colleges. It is, therefore, suggested that provision should be made for renewing the affiliation on present lines of those *mufassal* colleges which cannot immediately be classed either as University or as intermediate colleges.

The Commission apparently contemplated that the separation of intermediate from college classes, which forms the main pivot of their proposals, should not take immediate effect in temporarily affiliated and *mufassal* colleges. The case of the former kind of college has already been treated. But as regards *mufassal* colleges, while the degree courses continue to be allowed for some time even in those institutions which cannot definitely be classed as University colleges, it appears to the Government of India to be important that they should rid themselves from the commencement of the presence of intermediate students—a condition which should apply to all institutions connected with the University, save women's colleges.

36. The following points indicate the manner in which the questions mentioned in the preceding paragraph may, in the opinion of the Government of India, suitably be treated. They also indicate certain other deviations from the detailed proposals of the Commission which it may be found desirable to include in the Bill.

(i) *Powers of the Chancellor.*—The Chancellor may in some cases be substituted for the Government of Bengal as a sanctioning authority, *e.g.*, as the sanctioning authority as regards Statutes. This change, as in the Dacca Bill, would be made in order to emphasise the personal relation of the Chancellor with the University.

The Chancellor may also be given, as in the Dacca Bill, the power of suspension of operation of an Ordinance which he deems likely to be cancelled by the Court or disallowed by himself.

(ii) *The Court.*—The number of members of the Court may be slightly changed by specifying the number of members to be nominated by the Chancellor, by allowing the Chief Commissioner of Assam to appoint members to represent Assam, by including the Chairmen of the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and the Muslim Advisory Committee, by reducing the number of Vice-Chancellors of other Universities and the number of representatives assigned to associations contributing not less than Rs. 5,000, by omitting the representatives of faculties, of governing bodies of colleges and temporarily (until those institutions take fuller shape) of intermediate colleges and secondary schools, and by confining the membership of donors of Rs. 10,000 to five years. These changes would slightly reduce the size of the Court, prevent overlapping in its membership and add a few desirable elements.

(iii) *The Executive Council.*—The constitution of the Executive Council may be slightly modified, mainly by the substitution of two Deans of Faculties elected by the Academic Council and two appointed teachers elected by the same body for the three university teachers who, the Commission proposed, should be elected by the Academic Council.

Power may be given to the Executive Council in all financial matters within the limits of the budget, also supervisory control subject to certain safeguards over the framing, etc., of new Regulations.

(iv) *The Academic Council.*—The constitution of the Academic Council may be slightly modified, mainly by some reduction in the representation of recognised teachers and the Board of Secondary and Intermediate Education and by leaving indefinite the number of representatives of vocational faculties.

It is suggested that it may be empowered to constitute sub-committees or, if it thinks fit, an Executive Committee, and to appoint external, as well as internal, examiners, subject perhaps to the retention by the Executive Council of the duty of appointing committees, in consultation with the

Academic Council, to moderate examination questions and to report results to the Executive Council.

(v) *Faculties*.—It is suggested that the membership of these bodies be limited. The Deans should probably be the Chairmen.

(vi) *Temporarily affiliated colleges*.—These should be mentioned only in the transitory provisions and it should be the duty of the Executive Commission, before its dissolution, to class them either as incorporated or constituent colleges, or as intermediate colleges.

(vii) *Conditions of recognition for temporarily affiliated and mufassal colleges*.—The prescription of conditions may be left to the Executive Commission. But, save in the case of women's colleges, the continuance of intermediate and of degree classes in one and the same institution should not be permitted after the date on which the Act comes into force.

(viii) *Appointments*.—The appointment of the teaching staff will be the work partly of selection committees of the University sitting in India and partly that of some organisation which will be able to arrange for recruiting in the United Kingdom. Two departures from the Commission's report are proposed :—

(a) The nominations of the selection committee may be sent direct to the Executive Council and not confidentially through the Academic Council, since to do so would be to court undesirable discussion and possibly personal intrigue.

(b) Cases may arise where a selection committee in England will not prove either the best or a necessary instrument for nomination, and where the Secretary of State could select without the aid of a committee. But this course should not be adopted unless the Chancellor reports to the Secretary of State that exceptional circumstances exists justifying it.

(ix) *Admission*.—Provision should be made as in the Dacca Bill requiring the approval of the Government of India to the acceptance of other examinations as equivalent to the intermediate and degree examinations or to any other tests which are to be recognised as the minimum qualification admitting to the courses of the University. This seems to be desirable because such examinations will not be confined to Bengal and because the whole question of admission to universities must be dealt with by some central authority if confusion and undue competition are to be avoided. Moreover, lack of uniformity in these matters is liable to prove embarrassing to Indian students proceeding to England.

(x) *Territorial jurisdiction*.—It is desirable that the Bill should contain a clause generally similar to section 27 of the Indian Universities Act, VIII 1904. The limits of the teaching organisation should also be laid down; and it is proposed to express them as co-terminous with municipal Calcutta as defined in the Calcutta Municipal Act, III of 1899.

(xi) *Extinction of privileges*.—It seems necessary to provide for the extinction of all privileges conferred under the existing Act with a view to their re-conferment at the discretion of the Executive Commission.

(xii) *The Executive Commission*.—The Executive Commission will be limited to seven members so as to become a more workable body; and the representation of the Government of Bengal will be fixed at two members.

Certain other deviations are suggested. These are generally of minor importance. They refer mainly to the procedure following an enquiry by the Visitor or appeals from aggrieved communities, the position of the Treasurer, the provision for certain teachers to appear as private candidates, the inclusion of a new body called the Board of Co-ordination to make the most effective use of the teaching facilities and accommodation, provision for permitting a women's college to attain the rank of a constituent college. Some other unimportant changes will probably figure in the Bill; and it may be found desirable to express in the Bill itself the proportion and method of Muhammadan representation in the larger bodies, viz., the Court, the Executive Council and the Academic Council.

37. The Government of India propose to place before the Imperial Legislative Council a Bill embodying the main proposals of the Commission with the deviations

Action contemplated.

indicated above. They do not at the present stage commit themselves as regards these deviations or the detailed provisions of the measure. They trust that the Senate of the University of Calcutta and such other bodies as are closely concerned with the questions at issue will forward their opinions

at a very early stage through His Excellency the Rector or the Government of Bengal, as the case may be, in such time as to permit of the publication of the Bill by the end of April 1920.

V.—Conclusion.

38. The Government of India are well aware that the proposals of the Commission may excite apprehensions in the minds of some. Vested interests may suspect that they are threatened, the sentiments which have grown round the University as it exists may feel themselves touched. But the scheme which the Commission has framed shows due consideration in all these matters. It is necessary to recognise the task of public instruction in all its branches as an important trust laid upon Government and upon the nation in which, while violence to personal interest should where possible be avoided, the greatest good of the majority must prevail. The traditions and the affections, which cling round a time-honoured institution will only be strengthened by its development; for progress with the times must now, more than ever, be the watchword in education and the Commission has amply shown that the system in Bengal calls for re-adjustment to suit changing circumstances. It is not pretended that the realisation of the Commission's proposals will be an easy matter. Funds will be required, high administrative ability will have to be called into play, apprehensions will have to be allayed and the claims of conflicting interests adjudicated. The Government of India are assured that there is at the present moment in Bengal a strong and genuine aspiration for improved methods in the higher branches of instruction. They feel therefore that they can confidently look for the assistance and co-operation of the educated classes in carrying out the high and difficult enterprise on which the Commission has invited them to embark. They believe that these changes, if successfully achieved, will lead to a better order of things, remove any taint of inefficiency and furnish Bengal with a body of educated youth competent to further her interests in intellectual, administrative and industrial activities.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for information to

The Government of Madras.
Ditto Bombay.
Ditto Bengal.
Ditto the United Provinces.
Ditto the Punjab.
Ditto Burma.
Ditto Bihar and Orissa.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, North-west Frontier Province.
The Chief Commissioner of Delhi.
The Home Department.
The Foreign and Political Department.
The Finance Department.
The Department of Revenue and Agriculture.
The Department of Commerce and Industry.
The Public Works Department.
The Indian Munitions Board.

the local Governments and Administrations and the Departments of the Government of India noted on the margin and to the Registrar, Calcutta University (through His Excellency the Rector).

Ordered, also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

H. SHARP,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 14th February 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 12th February 1920.

No. 314.—The following revised rules approved by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 2nd December 1919, consolidating and amending the rules fixing the salaries, allowances, furloughs, retiring pensions and (where necessary) expenses for equipment and voyage of the Chief Justices

and other Judges of the several Indian High Courts are published for general information:—

INDIAN HIGH COURTS.

Rules fixing the Salaries, Allowances, Furloughs, Retiring Pensions, and (where necessary) Expenses for equipment and Voyage of the Chief Justices and other Judges.

1. In these rules, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context—

“Acting Chief Justice” means a Judge appointed under section 105 of Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V, cap. 61, to perform the duties of Chief Justice of a High Court.

“Acting Judge” means a person appointed under the said section 105 to act as a Judge of a High Court.

“Additional Judge” means a person appointed by the Governor-General of India in Council under section 101, sub-section 2 (1) of Statute 5 & 6 Geo. V, cap. 61, to act as additional Judge of a High Court.

“Judge” includes a Chief Justice and Acting Chief Justice, and an Acting Judge and an Additional Judge, except where the contrary is expressed.

“Actual Service” includes:—

- (a) Time spent by a Judge on duty as Judge or in the performance of such other functions as he may be directed to discharge by the Governor-General of India in Council;
- (b) Time spent by a Judge on privilege or subsidiary leave;
- (c) Duly authorised vacations (provided that the Judge is not absent on furlough or on extraordinary leave under Rule 26).

Section I.—Salaries.

2. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 72,000 per annum.

3. The Chief Justice, or Acting Chief Justice, of the High Courts at Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 60,000 per annum.

4. A Judge or Acting Judge, of the High Courts at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad, Patna and Lahore, respectively, shall be paid a salary at the rate of Rs. 48,000 per annum.

5. Every Judge shall be allowed to draw, in addition to his salary, any exchange compensation allowance which may be sanctioned for public servants generally, subject always to the conditions and limitations prescribed in the rules relating to such allowance.

Section II.—Leave.

6. One year's furlough shall be placed to the credit of each Judge after the completion of the fourth, eighth and twelfth years of actual service: provided that the aggregate amount of all furlough which can, during the whole period of his service, be granted to a Judge shall not exceed three years: provided further that the maximum amount of furlough which may be taken at any one time is 15 months.

7. Except under Rules 9 and 11, no furlough shall be granted until at credit under Rule 6. But any Judge already in the service of the Government at the time of being appointed to the High Court, who, when so appointed, had at his credit, under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged, furlough without medical certificate may be granted furlough for a term not exceeding the amount so at his credit: provided that such furlough shall not be taken until the completion of two years' actual service in the High Court, and shall not exceed one year.

8. Except under Rules 9 and 11, furlough shall not be granted until after the completion of three years' actual service from the date of the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

9. Under medical certificate, furlough may be granted before it is at credit under rule 6, and although three years' actual service may not have been completed since the last return from furlough or from extraordinary leave.

10. A Judge on long leave in Europe must, if the leave was granted or has been extended on account of ill-health, whether it be technically leave on medical certificate or not, satisfy the Medical Board at the India Office as to his fitness to return to duty. Ordinarily, he must attend at the India Office for examination by the Board, but, in special cases, particularly if he be residing at a distance of more than 60 miles from London, a certificate, in a form to be obtained from the India Office, from two medical practitioners, may be accepted. On the required evidence of fitness being furnished, the Judge will receive from the India Office permission to return to India.

11. On urgent private affairs, furlough may be granted to a Judge before it is at credit under rule 6, and although three years of actual service have not been completed since the last return from furlough or extraordinary leave: provided that furlough under this rule shall not exceed six months, and shall be granted only once during the whole period of a Judge's service.

12. Furlough taken in India shall be reckoned from the date on which the Judge quits his office to the date of his resuming duty. Furlough taken out of India shall be reckoned from the date of embarkation at the port of departure from India to the date of debarkation on return to India, except in a case falling under rule 24.

13. If furlough be taken partly in India and partly out of India, the commencement and termination of the furlough shall be respectively determined under the provisions of rule 12, according as the furlough begins or ends in or out of India.

14. For the interval between the date of quitting his office and the commencement of furlough out of India and between the termination of furlough out of India and resuming his office, a Judge may be allowed a subsidiary leave not ordinarily exceeding 30 days, which in special cases may be extended.

15. A Judge, when on furlough, shall receive allowances, payable monthly at the rate of Rs. 1,111½ a month, if the furlough be taken in India, and at the rate of 1,000l. a year, if the furlough be taken out of India, and payment be made in England. A Judge, when on subsidiary leave, shall receive allowances at the rate of Rs. 1,111½ a month.

16. Except under medical certificate, the number of furloughs to be granted at any one time and the grant of furlough to individual Judges, shall be subject to and limited by the exigencies of the service, which exigencies shall be determined exclusively by the authority with whom rests the question of granting the furlough.

17. Applications for furlough not supported by medical certificate shall be granted usually in the following order:—

The Judge who has the greatest amount of furlough to his credit under rule 6 shall have the preference. If two or more applicants are on an equality in this respect, preference shall be given to the applicant whose actual service in a High Court is longest, reckoning in the case of a Judge who has not taken furlough or extraordinary leave, from the date of the commencement of his service in the High Court, and in the case of a Judge who has taken furlough subsidiary, or extraordinary leave from the date of his last return from such furlough or extraordinary leave. If two or more applicants are equal in both the above-mentioned respects, the preference shall be given to the senior in the Court.

18. Subject to the exigencies of the public service, a Judge who has completed 11 months' continuous duty, including the vacation, may take privilege leave for one month in each year, but except as provided in clause (a), his salary will cease during such leave. A Judge may not take privilege leave in instalments or more than a month at a time; and, except as provided in clause (b), privilege leave may not be combined with vacation.

(a) A Judge who has been detained on duty as Vacation Judge may provided that he has not in the meantime had any furlough or leave of any kind, during his next subsequent privilege leave, draw his salary for any period not exceeding one month in the whole, by which his vacation may by reason of his being on duty have fallen short of one month.

(b) Once in three years, and not oftner, privilege leave may be prefixed or affixed to the vacation.

19. Every Judge applying for privilege leave must sign a declaration that he intends to return to duty on the expiration of the leave applied for, and that he has no intention of resigning his office or retiring from the service or taking leave of any kind within three months after his return to duty. Such declaration shall not be held absolutely to debar the person making it from applying for permission to resign his office or to retire from the service, or to take leave within three months after his return to duty; but every such application must be accompanied by an explanation of the special circumstances under which it is made, and it shall be in the absolute discretion of the Government to grant or withhold the permission sought.

20. Privilege leave may be prefixed but not affixed to furlough.

21. Applications for leave shall in all cases be submitted in such manner as the Government shall from time to time prescribe.

22. No substantive appointment shall be vacated merely by reason of leave being granted under the rules.

23. If a Judge overstays any leave, he shall forfeit all salary during the time of his remaining so absent; and if he overstays his leave for more than one week, his office shall be liable to be declared vacant. But a Judge on leave (other than leave under rule 18) is not obliged to return to duty on an authorised holiday, unless another officer is officiating as Judge in consequence of his absence.

24. A Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave as shown in (a) and (b) below, provided that no acting allowance is sanctioned or additional expense is incurred by the State in consequence of his absence during the vacation:—

(A) Where the vacation of the High Court consists of one period, a Judge may be allowed to combine vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof but not both.

(B) Where the annual long vacation is not continuous, but is divided into two separate portions, a Judge may be allowed either:—

(a) To combine one part of a vacation on full pay with leave, either at the beginning or end thereof, but not both; or

(b) To combine both parts of one annual vacation on full pay with leave for the intervening period.

25. No leave except privilege leave and leave subsidiary to furlough shall count as service for pension.

26. If the Government in its discretion deems it necessary, in any special instance, to grant to any Judge leave of absence which is not expressly provided for in the foregoing rules, such leave shall be without pay; provided always that in no case shall such leave exceed six months, or be granted more than once in the whole course of the Judge's service.

Section III.—Pension.

27. Subject to the proviso hereinafter set out, a Judge of a High Court shall receive, according to the length of his actual service, a pension corresponding to the rates specified in the table that follows:—

Length of actual Service.	IF SERVICE INCLUDES SERVICE AS CHIEF JUSTICE.					Judge who is not a member of the Indian Civil Service.	Judge who is a member of the Indian Civil Service.
	Not less than 5½ years.		Not less than 2½ years but less than 5½ years.				
	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court.	As Chief Justice in any other High Court.	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Chief Justice in other High Courts).	As Chief Justice, Calcutta High Court (when previous service has been as Police Judge).	As Chief Justice in any other High Court.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
(a) 5½ years but less than 8½ years ...	900	750	800	700	650	600	100
(b) 8½ years but less than 10 years ...	1,075	900	950	840	780	720	120
(c) 10 years but less than 11½ years ...	1,450	1,200	1,250	1,120	1,040	980	160
(d) 11½ years and over ...	1,800	1,500	1,600	1,400	1,300	1,200	200

Provided that no Judge shall receive such pension who has not attained the age of 60 years, unless he either retires on medical certificate or has had an actual service of at least 11½ years.

28. Except in the case of a member of the Indian Civil Service, a Judge receiving a pension under the preceding rules will not be entitled to any other pension or retiring allowance.

29. When a Judge, who at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire without a pension under the preceding rules, he shall receive such a pension as he might receive under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when so appointed, reckoning the period of his service as a Judge of a High Court towards service for that pension.

30. If a Judge who, at the time of his appointment to a High Court was a member of one of the Government Services in India, is permitted to retire after six years and nine months of actual service as Judge, he shall have the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the branch of the service to which he belonged when appointed.

31. The words "a member of one of the Government Services in India" in rules 29 and 30 include an acting member, and for the purpose of these rules acting service in the appointment held at the time of appointment as a Judge of the High Court shall be regarded as substantive.

32. In the event of the appointment to be a Judge of a High Court of a retired Judge who is in receipt of a pension under the preceding rules, the Secretary of State in Council shall decide in each case whether his salary shall be reduced by the amount of such pension, or by any part of such amount.

33. No Judge, selected from the Indian Civil Service, shall receive any pension under these rules unless he shall have fully complied with all the rules and regulations in force for the time being as to payments to be made by him as a member of the Indian Civil Service on account of the provision for his own pension or retiring allowance, and for pensions to his wife and children.

34. If a Judge is transferred from one High Court to another, the period he has served in each Court shall count towards his qualification for pension.

35. A Judge appointed under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V, Chapter 61, section 105, to perform the duties of Chief Justice is not a Chief Justice within the meaning of these rules as to pension; provided that, if such Judge be afterwards appointed to be a Chief Justice, the period during which he performed the duties of Chief Justice as aforesaid shall count as service for pension according to the table in rule 27; provided also that the period during which a Judge performs (under Statute 5 and 6 Geo. V, Chapter 61, section 105) the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta shall not count towards pension at a rate exceeding 1,500*l*. a year, unless such Judge is subsequently appointed to the office of Chief Justice of the said High Court at Calcutta.

36. The above rules shall apply to every Judge now holding office, as well as to those who may be hereafter appointed.

Section IV.—Expenses for Equipment and Voyage.

37. For the purpose of defraying the expenses of equipment and voyage from Europe on first appointment, there shall be allowed—

To a Chief Justice or Judge of any High Court, 300*l*.

But no such allowance shall be made to any person who, being in India, is appointed to the office of Chief Justice or Judge, or who, having been in India, is in Europe at the time of his appointment with the intention of returning to India.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 14th February 1920.

No. 117-C.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Aircraft Act, 1911 (XVII of 1911), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Commerce and Industry Department No. 69-C.A., dated the 31st January 1920, the Governor General is pleased to prohibit the navigation of all aircraft over the areas specified in the Schedule hereto annexed.

SCHEDULE.

PROHIBITED AREAS.

Places.

- (1) All territory lying trans-Indus except—
 - (a) *Peshawar district*.—An area bounded on the east by the river Indus (right bank) from its junction with the river Kabul (but excluding Attock and the Attock railway bridge) to its point of exit from the hills; on the south by a line running parallel to the North-Western Railway to Badliher; on the west by a line running through Charsadda to Dargai; and on the north by a line following the Machai Canal to the Indus. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed at any point between its exit from the hills and a point five miles above Attock railway bridge.
 - (b) *Derajat*.—The country within a ten-mile radius of Dera Ismail Khan; the Indus to be crossed within that radius.
 - (c) *Baluchistan*.—A "corridor" 20 miles wide from Sukkur (exclusive) to Quetta following the general line of the North-Western Railway. The Indus (right bank) to be crossed between its junction with the Sind Wah and a point five miles above Sukkur railway bridge.
 - (d) *Sind*.—The triangular area enclosed between the Karachi-Kotri Railway and the River Indus (right bank) below Kotri; the Indus to be crossed anywhere southward of a point five miles below Kotri railway bridge.
 - (e) *Mekran*.—A corridor 20 miles wide along the Mekran Coast.
- (2) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenal at Quetta.
- (3) All territory lying within 5 miles of the lighthouse at Manora (near Karachi).
- (4) All territory lying within 3 miles of the Arsenals at :—
 - (i) Rawalpindi.
 - (ii) Ferozepore.
- (5) All territory lying within 1 mile of Viceregal Lodge, Delhi.
- (6) All territory lying within 3 miles of—
 - (i) The Arsenal at Kirkee;
 - (ii) The south point of Colaba promontory (Bombay).
- (7) The Kidderpore docks (Calcutta).
- (8) The site of the New King George's docks (Calcutta).
- (9) The jetties (Calcutta).
- (10) The River Hooghly between the Botanical Gardens and Howrah Bridge (Calcutta).
- (11) The petroleum depôt at Budge Budge.
- (12) The powder magazine at Moyapore.

(13) All territory lying within 3 miles of Fort Chingri Khal (near Diamond Harbour, Calcutta).

(14) All territory lying within 7 miles of the Syriam Pagoda, Rangoon.

(15) The oil refineries at Syriam on the Pegu River (Burma).

(16) The oil refineries at Seikkyi on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(17) The oil refineries at Thilawa on the Rangoon River (Burma).

(18) The Singu and Yenangyaung oilfields in the Magwe district bounded on the west by the Irrawaddy River and on the east by an imaginary line 3 miles to the east and parallel to a line drawn from Singy to Sadaing, both being on the Irrawaddy River (Burma).

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1167-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 (I) of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), and in supersession of the notification in this department No. 1632-D., dated the 22nd February 1919, the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix, for the descriptions of cotton goods hereunder specified, tariff values as follows, with effect from the 1st March 1920:—

Grey goods, plain or bordered.

	Tariff value per lb.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
1. Chadars and bedsheets, plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	1	10	0
2. Dangari and Khadi cloth ...	1	7	0
3. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas plain, or having only borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	1	12	6
4. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{1}{4}$ " but not over $\frac{3}{4}$ " ...	2	0	0
5. Dhuties, cholas, dupattas, lungis, and gumchas having only borders over $\frac{3}{4}$ " but not over 2" ...	2	2	6
6. Domestics, T cloths, shirtings, longcloth, sheetings, having borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	1	12	0
7. Drills and jeans, plain ...	1	9	6
8. Fents ...	1	4	0
9. Patals and saris with headings over $\frac{1}{4}$ " wide and only coloured borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	2	2	6
10. Printers, sadlapat and bhagavad ...	1	9	0
11. Shirtings, twilled, unbleached ...	1	12	0
12. Tent, sail, commissariat and double threaded cloth (dosuti) ...	1	7	0
13. Zanzibar cloth ...	1	12	0

Provided that for calendered grey goods 3 pies shall be added to the above values.

Figured or coloured goods.

	Tariff value per lb.		
	Rs.	A.	P.
14. Bedcovers, twilled sheets, quilts, and table cloths with borders not over $\frac{1}{4}$ " ...	1	15	0
15. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain weave sheets, and chadars, coloured warp or weft ...	2	0	0
16. Bedcovers, quilts, table-cloths, twilled or plain weave sheets, and chadars, coloured warp and weft ...	2	1	6
17. Bed ticking, plain or drilled ...	1	13	0
18. Check gumchas and check cholas ...	2	0	0
19. Cholis and saris (coloured) ...	2	4	0
20. Cotton tweed, commonly called hunting cloth, plain or striped, including leheria, Thana susi, Thana drill, Thana twill, and Thana check ...	1	13	0

				Tariff value per lb.
				Rs. A. P.
21.	Drills, striped	...	...	1 11 6
22.	" checked	...	...	1 12 6
23.	" dyed	...	...	1 13 6
24.	English patterned checks, trouserings and coatings	...	...	2 2 3
25.	Fancy dobby pattern checks, coloured warp and weft	...	...	2 4 0
26.	Fents	...	...	1 6 0
27.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, grey weft	...	...	1 14 0
28.	Flannel pattern susi and dobby susi, coloured weft	...	...	1 15 0
29.	Lungis, coloured	...	...	2 0 0
30.	Lungis, grey with coloured stripes and borders	...	...	1 13 0
31.	Napkins, grey	...	...	1 14 0
32.	" bleached	...	...	2 2 0
33.	Shirtings twilled, bleached	...	...	2 0 0
34.	Susi, check, English, grey ground	...	...	2 4 0
35.	" checks, ordinary, grey ground	...	...	2 0 0
36.	" " " coloured warp or weft	...	...	2 2 0
37.	" checksheets, ordinary grey ground	...	...	2 0 0
38.	" ordinary, coloured stripes, grey ground	...	...	1 12 0
39.	" " " weft	...	...	1 14 0
40.	Tent cloth, blue and red	...	...	1 14 0
41.	" " khaki	...	...	1 14 0
42.	Towels, Turkish grey	...	...	2 6 0
43.	" " bleached	...	...	2 4 0
44.	" honeycomb and other sorts, grey	...	...	1 13 0
45.	" " bleached	...	...	2 1 0
46.	Zephyr cloth	...	...	1 14 0
47.	" striped and checked	...	...	2 0 0

Provided that any goods specified in the foregoing lists shall, when woven with borders of silk, be assessed to duty *ad valorem*.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1109-D.—The following extract from the "Board of Trade Journal," dated the 8th January 1920, is published for general information:—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

Alteration to Export Prohibitions.

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that the present heading "Coal Tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, etc.," on List "A." has been deleted, and the following substituted:—

- (a) Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products and derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.

EMIGRATION.

The 14th February 1920.

No. 1222-D.—In pursuance of section 116-A, sub-section (4) of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901, as amended by the Assam Labour and Emigration (Amendment) Act, 1915, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to approve, with effect from the 2nd January 1920, of the election of Mr. A. J. G. Cresswell to be a member of the Assam Labour Board as a representative of the Surma Valley Branch of the Indian Tea Association, *vice* Mr. J. Henderson, resigned.

A. H. LEY,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

PART A.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Delhi, the 13th February 1920.

No. 278.—The following promotions are made, subject to His Majesty's approval:—

Captains to be Majors.

James Alfred Shorten, M.B.	} Dated 1st February 1920.
Reginald Broughton Lloyd, M.B.	

RESIGNATIONS.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

3rd Calcutta Light Horse.

No. 298.—Second Lieutenant W. R. Coraik is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission. Dated 12th June 1919.

44th Calcutta Scottish.

No. 299.—The undermentioned gentlemen are permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign their commissions:—

Captain Sir F. Carter. Dated 28th October 1919.
Major J. S. McDonald. Dated 22nd November 1919.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 14th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 10th February 1920.

No. 125.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. H. Leicester, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., is appointed permanently as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surgeon of the Medical College Hospitals, Calcutta, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th September 1919.

The Home Department notification No. 469, dated the 19th September 1919, is hereby cancelled.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notifications issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated 21st February 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 21st February 1920.

No. 1370D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 16th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE,
22, CARLISLE PLACE,
WESTMINSTER, S. W.-1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 16TH JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licence for Exports—Appendix No. 1.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters, who desire to have their names placed on the register, should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to:—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
22, Carlisle Place,
Westminster, S. W.-1.

List A and B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A)* Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.
- Bacon, *see* Meat.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- (A) Boats and craft.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal.
- Husk meal.
- Linseed cake and meal.
- Maize germ meal.
- Maize meal and flour.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle foods, patent and proprietary, *see* Patent.
- Cattle Hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A)† Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- (A) Cocoa, raw.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
- Coin, *see* Gold, silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- (C) Copra.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cotton seed cake and cotton seed meal, *see* Cakes and Meal.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Craft, *see* Boats.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, etc.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dried figs.
- Dyes and dye-stuffs, synthetic and intermediates for the manufacture thereof, *see* Coaltar, &c.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- Fats, edible, *see* Oils.
- (A) Figs, dried.
- (A) Fire-arms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following—tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
- Flour, *see* Barley, Maize, Rice, Rye, Wheat.
- Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
- Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, e.g., Cakes; Hay; Oats, etc.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following:—
- Figs.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L" copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes	Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.	

- Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (C) Ground nuts.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
- Guns, *see* Cannon, Fire-arms, Machine-guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
- Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
- Jam, *see* Fruit, preserved.
- (A) Lard, except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.
- Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.
- Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
- Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
- Meals, *see* Barley, Cakes, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except turtle meat, horse-flesh and except tinned or potted meat, other than tinned bacon and tinned ham.
- Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved.
- Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
- * Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.
- Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
- (A) Bran.
- (A) Middlings.
- (A) Mill dust and screenings.
- (A) Pollard.
- (A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
- (A) Sharps.
- (C) Oils and fats, edible, the following:—
- Cocoanut oil.
- Groundnut oil.
- Palmkernel oil.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
- Ordnance, *see* Cannon, Carriages.
- (C) Palm Kernels.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
- Pistols, *see* Fire-arms.
- Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
- Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
- Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.
- Rifles, *see* Fire-arms.
- Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
- Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned sausages.
- Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.
- Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
- Sheep, *see* Animals.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
- Skins, *see* Calf, Hides.
- Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Sultanas.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.
- (A) Uniform clothing, naval, military and Air Force.
- Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
- Venison, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels.
- (A) Whalebone, raw.
- (A) Whale fins.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.
- Wool and Woollen Goods:—
- (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

LIST C.

LIST C comprises ALL GOODS not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORT.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Lactol.
Bird seed.	Lactogol.
Blanc-mange powder.	Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
Cake mixture.	Marmite.
Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Mince-meat and mince pies.
Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.	Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
Cement for building and engineering purposes.	Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
Chillies.	Paisley flour.
Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.	Paint, other than gold paint.
Custard powder.	"Phosto" animal food.
Gloy.	Pudding powder.
Koffio.	Puddings.
	Restorine.
	Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	...	...	...	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports	...	...	...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesborough inclusive	...	...	...	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive)	...	...	...	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports	...	...	...	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to Newport inclusive	...	...	...	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).
 French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).
 United States of America.
 South America.
 Japan and Korea.
 Asiatic Russia.
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, and Switzerland.

In accordance with article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for all arms, ammunition and industrial explosives.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the undermentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, ETC.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland.*)

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District*—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District*—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

URGENT ORDERS.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, care of Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1-3) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment :—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.
Butter and cheese.
Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S.-90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list :

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).
Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.
Synthetic dyestuffs.
Ergot.
Quinine sulphate.
Caustic potash.
Potassium carbonate.
Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.
Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

No. 1368-D.—The following extract from the "Board of Trade Journal," dated the 15th January 1920, is published for general information :—

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE.

EXPORT SECTION.

CONDITION UNDER WHICH TRADING IS PERMISSIBLE WITH CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Trade have issued the following instructions (Cmd. 512, price 1d.), dealing with trading conditions with certain countries as a result of the ratification of the Peace Treaty :—

The following notes on trading conditions as affected by the raising of the blockade, the authorisation of the resumption of trade with Germany and other countries, and the removal of United Kingdom import restrictions, are published for the information of British traders. These notes supersede those published in July and September last as Parliamentary Returns "Cmd. 274" and "Cmd. 350."

During the war it was necessary to prohibit all trading with the enemy, but the necessity for this prohibition has now ceased. It is no part of the policy of His Majesty's Government to discourage British traders from competing in the markets of the late enemy countries, and it is desirable that British traders should make every effort to secure a proper footing in Central Europe.

I.—GERMANY.

Exports.—Any goods may be sent to Germany without licence, except goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports. Applications for export licences in respect of goods included in those Lists should be addressed to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section, 22, Carlisle Place, Westminster, S. W. 1.

Imports.—Any goods may be imported from Germany, and paid for, without licence except goods whose importation from *all* foreign countries is prohibited. The import prohibitions established during the war by means of Royal Proclamations issued under Section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, a list of which, so far as they remained in force after 1st September 1919, was published in Parliamentary Paper Cmd. 454, have been temporarily suspended pending either reversal of Mr. Justice Sankey's judgment or legislative action to secure powers to impose a limited number of restrictions. Importers, however, should clearly understand that, in the event of these

powers being conferred by Parliament, or in the event of the judgment being reversed on appeal, licences to import restricted goods will not be granted merely on the ground that the goods had been ordered between the date of the judgment and that of the re-establishment of the restrictions, but will be based solely on consideration of the reasonable requirements of the country.

Other transactions.—Other transactions of a commercial or financial nature with firms in Germany are permissible without further licence, provided they do not involve any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) The payment or receipt of money arising out of pre-war transactions;
- (b) The delivery of or dealing with property held in this country for persons in Germany since before the outbreak of war;
- (c) The transfer of securities by or on behalf of a person in Germany;
- (d) The allotment or transfer of securities issued by a Company to or for the benefit of a German subject;
- (e) The transfer of any debt or other obligation due to a person in Germany, arising out of pre-war transactions.

It should, of course, be understood that, as regards the financing of transactions, traders must make the best arrangements they can, and, in the case of uncertainty as to the best mode of procedure, they should consult their bankers.

Money due to or property acquired by German nationals as a result of transactions entered into since the resumption of trade with Germany was authorised are not liable to sequestration in this country.

II.—TURKEY, BULGARIA AND THE TERRITORIES PREVIOUSLY INCLUDED IN THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN DOMINIONS.

The British regulations are the same as those set out above in the case of Germany except that the collection of debts owed by persons or firms in these territories is allowed.

III.—NORWAY, SWEDEN, DENMARK, HOLLAND AND SWITZERLAND.

It is no longer necessary to obtain certificates from Importing Associations in these countries, or to procure other forms of guarantee, or to consign goods to such Associations. Export licences, for which application should be made to the Imports and Exports Licensing Section at the address given above, are required only for goods on Lists "A" and "B" of prohibited exports.

IV.—POLAND, FINLAND, ESTHONIA, LETTLAND, LITHUANIA.

So far as British regulations are concerned, there are no special restrictions on trade with these countries, but as in the case of other foreign countries, export licences are required for goods on Lists "A" and "B" and general prohibitions of import apply to these as to other countries.

Consular Certificates of Origin and Interest.—These certificates are no longer required for goods imported into this country.

Declarations of Ultimate Destination and Disclosure of Names of Consignees.—These declarations will no longer be required to be made in respect of exports from the United Kingdom, and disclosure of the name of the consignee on Bills of Lading or Shipping Manifests is unnecessary, except in a limited number of cases where the Imports and Exports Licensing Section may continue to specify on an export licence the name of the consignee.

NOTE.—The above statements deal only with such regulations as are in force in the United Kingdom. Traders should also have regard to the restrictions on imports and exports in operation in foreign countries. Information on this subject may be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, and is published from time to time, as received, in the "Board of Trade Journal."

POST OFFICE.

The 21st February 1920.

No. 1537D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted :—

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rates of commission shall be the following, namely :—

On any sum not exceeding £10	... Rs. 0-6-0 per £1 or fraction of £1.
On any sum exceeding £10	... Rs. 0-8-0 per £1 or fraction of £1 in excess of £10.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following Resolution, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 1711-D.

Delhi, the 26th February 1920.

RECONSTITUTION OF THE INDIAN MUNITIONS BOARD AS A BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

RESOLUTION.

(INDUSTRIES.)

In accordance with the announcement made in Resolution No. 81-D., in the Department of Commerce and Industry, dated 15th November 1919, the Government of India have now decided to reconstitute the Indian Munitions Board as a Board of Industries and Munitions. The new Board will be a temporary organisation, designed to close the war commitments of the Indian Munitions Board, to take over from the Commerce and Industry Department and the Public Works Department certain items of work, and to undertake the initial work of industrial organisation and in particular to frame detailed proposals for a new Department of Industries.

2. The new Board will come into existence on 1st March 1920, and will consist of a President and two members. The following gentlemen have been appointed to these posts:—

President :

The Hon'ble Sir Thomas Holland, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., F.R.S.

Members :

Thomas Ryan, Esq., C.I.E.,

A. C. Chatterjee, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.

As the Indian Munitions Board will be merged into the new Board all correspondence intended for the Indian Munitions Board should hereafter be addressed to the Secretary of the new Board. The Board of Industries and Munitions will take over at the same time the following heads of business:—

From the Public Works Department—

Electricity.

From the Department of Commerce and Industry—

1. Geology and Minerals, including the Geological Survey of India and the administration of the Indian Mines Act.
2. Salt.
3. The Indian Explosives Act and the Indian Petroleum Act.
4. Stationery and Printing.
5. Inventions and Designs.
6. The Indian Factories Act.
7. The administration of the various Acts relating to Steam Boilers.
8. Industries.

3. The control of Ordnance Factories having been transferred to the Army Department, all correspondence relating to them and intended for the Government of India should be addressed to that Department instead of to the Indian Munitions Board as heretofore.

4. Upon the formation of the new Board the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, will be known as the Department of Commerce.

ORDERED that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, to all Departments of the Government of India and the Indian Munitions Board, to the Financial Adviser (Military Finance), to the Central War Controller and the Military Accountant-General, and to all heads of Departments subordinate to this Department; also that the Resolution be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* for general information.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce and Industry and published in the *Gazette of India* dated 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 6th March 1920.

No. 1827-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 30th January 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,
BOARD OF TRADE.

GT. GEORGE STREET,
S. W.-I.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, ETC.,
30TH JANUARY 1920.

This list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued by the Export Licence Department prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports :

APPENDIX. NO. 1.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe on the Mediterranean.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month up to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing

Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, providing the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.</p> <p>(B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.</p> <p>Alumina, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.</p> <p>(A) * Animals, living, for food (other than horses).</p> <p>Apatites, <i>see</i> Phosphate Rock.</p> <p>(A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.</p> <p>(A) Armoured motor-cars.</p> <p>(A) Arms, not being Fire-arms and their component parts.</p> <p>Bacon, <i>see</i> Meat.</p> <p>Banknotes, <i>see</i> Notes.</p> <p>(A) Barley, barley flour, and barley meal.</p> <p>(A) Basic slag.</p> <p>(A) Bayonets and their component parts.</p> <p>Bran, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.</p> <p>(A) Bread.</p> <p>Brewers' grains, <i>see</i> Grains.</p> <p>Bullion, <i>see</i> Gold and Silver.</p> <p>(A) Butter.</p> <p>(A) Cakes and meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following :—</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Husk meal ;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Linseed cake and meal ;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Maize germ meal ;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Maize meal and flour.</p> <p>(A) Calf-skins.</p> <p>(A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.</p> | <p>(A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifle and shot-gun cartridges.</p> <p>Castings, <i>see</i> Armour Plates.</p> <p>Cattle foods, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>Cattle hides, <i>see</i> Hides.</p> <p>Caustic potash, <i>see</i> Potash.</p> <p>(A) Cheese.</p> <p>(A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.</p> <p>(A) † Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.</p> <p>(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.</p> <p>(A) Cocoa, raw.</p> <p>(A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.</p> <p>Coin, <i>see</i> Gold ; Silver.</p> <p>(A) Coke and manufactured fuel.</p> <p>Combings, <i>see</i> Malt.</p> <p>Compound cakes and meal, <i>see</i> Cakes and Meals.</p> <p>(A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.</p> <p>Corn offals, <i>see</i> Offals.</p> <p>Cows, bulls, etc., <i>see</i> Animals.</p> <p>Culms, <i>see</i> Malt.</p> <p>(A) Dari.</p> <p>Distillers' grain, <i>see</i> Grains, &c.</p> <p>(B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.</p> <p>(A) Dried figs.</p> <p>(A) Dyes and dye-stuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dye-stuffs</p> |
|--|--|

* Application for licence to export live stock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted :—

Dolly dyes. Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes. Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole *dyes.

- (A) Eggs in shells.
Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- (A) Figs, dried.
- (A) Fire-arms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—Tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns and lobsters.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
- Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following:—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, Brewers' and Distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
- (A) Lard except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.
Linseed cake, and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine gums, mounting for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.
Maize germ meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley, Cakes, Rye, Wheat.
- (A) Meat of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat, horseflesh tinned or potted meat, salt and pickled meat other than bacon and ham.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be use as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mild dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
- Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, etc.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.
Rifles, *see* Firearms.
Russian rouble notes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
Salmon, tinned, *see* Fish.
- (A) Sausages, except tinned and pork sausages.
Screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
Seeds, *see* Cereals mentioned by name.
- (A) Semolina.
Sharps, *see* Offals of Corn.
Sheep, *see* Animals.
- (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
Skins, *see* Oalf-skins; Hides.
Spirits, *see* Whisky.
- (A) Sugar, cane and beet, *see also* Confectionery.
- (A) Sultanas.
- (A) Superphosphates.
- (A) Tea other than green tea.
- (B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
- (B) Torpedo tubes.

*Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

- Vegetables, *see* Onions; Potatoes.
 Vension, *see* Game.
- (A) Vessels of 15 tons and over.
- (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
- (A) Whisky.

Wool and Woollen Goods:—

- (*See also* Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair.)
- (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
- (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
- Yarns, *see* Wool.
- (A) Yeast.

LIST C.

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.
 Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

General Licences for exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C are prohibited from export.

Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Bird seed.
 Blanc-mange powder.
 Cake mixture.
 Camel hair, and noils waste and yarns thereof.
 Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Cement for building and engineering purposes.
 Chillies.
 Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
 Custard powder.
 Gloy.
 Horseflesh.
 Koffio.

Lactol.
 Lactogol.
 Mango chutney, tomato chutney and tomato ketchup.
 Marmite.
 Minced meat and mince pies.
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
 Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Paisley flour.
 Paint other than gold paint.
 "Phosto" animal food.
 Pudding powder.
 Puddings.
 Restorine.
 Vanilla custard.

SAMPLES.

An Open General Licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bond-fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purpose as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bond-fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within this scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

Open General Licence for coal exports.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey

and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all the cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see* list below) the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry:—

District.	Controller's Representative.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive) ..	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports ...	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board offices, Liverpool.
From Barry Port to Newport inclusive ...	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

Open General Licence for the Export of Industrial Explosives, Smooth-Bore Guns, and Munitions for use therewith.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Export Licence Department:—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below).

French Possessions and Protectorates (*see* note below)

United States of America.

South America.

Japan and Korea.

Asiatic Russia.

France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 are excepted from this Open General Licence and will still require a specific export licence for all arms and ammunition.

Open general licence for the export of Aircraft, &c.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned:—"Aeroplane engines and their component parts, Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft."

Open general licence for the export of parcels containing miscellaneous foodstuffs.

An Open General License has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of foodstuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

General information with regard to Export Regulations to certain countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean, etc.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (*see* Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Trentino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to those countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government's Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on List A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.
There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia.)

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.
There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licenses are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.
There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in European Turkey (Constantinople) are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are addressed "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna."

Urgent Orders.

The Board of Trade, Import and Export Licensing Section, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c-o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s.-3d.) must be prepaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1.

Transshipment in the United Kingdom.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transshipment—

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transshipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transshipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The 6th March 1920.

No. 1927-D.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt nitrate of ammonia from import duty leviable thereon under item No. 93 of schedule II, Part IV, of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as subsequently amended.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENT.

The 6th March 1920.

No. 1852-D.—Mr. J. A. E. Burrup, O.B.E., I.S.O., an Assistant Collector of Customs at Calcutta, has been granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-four days, with effect from the 18th February 1920, preparatory to retirement from the 11th April 1920.

No. 1853-D.—Mr. W. H. Carter, I.C.S., an officiating Assistant Collector in the Imperial Customs Service, has been granted privilege leave for four months and fifteen days with effect from the 21st January 1920, in combination with furlough for five months and sixteen days.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Legislative Department, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 2nd March 1920.

No. 27.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (6) of section 63 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor General (in the said Act referred to as the Indian Legislative Council) published under Notification No. 61 of the

Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 14th November 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“Provided further that the Governor General may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council.”

No. 29.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (4) of section 74 of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), the Governor General in Council, with the approval of the Secretary of State for India in Council, is pleased to make the following amendment in the Regulations for the nomination and election of Additional Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Fort William in Bengal, published under notification No. 65 of the Government of India in the Legislative Department, dated the 21st November 1912, as subsequently amended, namely :—

For the second proviso to Regulation X (1) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

“Provided further that the Governor may, by notification as aforesaid, extend the term of office of Additional Members or any Additional Member of the Council up to such date as the Governor General in Council may, under section 47 (2) of the Government of India Act, 1919, appoint for the coming into operation of the provisions of the said Act constituting the Council.”

A. P. MUDDIMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 5th March 1920.

No. 196.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. McCay, M.D., I.M.S., officiating Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician, Medical College Hospitals, is granted, with effect from the 15th March 1920 or any subsequent date he avails himself of it, combined leave for eight months, viz., privilege leave for five months and thirteen days, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, and the Government of India, Finance Department, letter No. 168C.S.R., dated the 24th February 1919, and thereafter furlough under article 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations and the Government of India Resolution No. 1514C.S.R., dated the 29th December 1919.

No. 197.—Major J. D. Sandes, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Materia Medica and Clinical Medicine, Medical College, Calcutta, and Second Physician, Medical College Hospitals, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant-Colonel McCay, M.D., I.M.S., until further orders.

H. McPHERSON,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Foreign and Political Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 1st March 1920.

No. 865 *Est. A.*—The Honourable Sir John Wood, K.C.L.E., C.S.J., Political Secretary to the Government of India, was granted privilege leave for four months and seventeen days, combined with commuted furlough for four months and ordinary furlough for one month and ten days, under articles 233 and 308 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd February 1919.

Notification No. 869-*Est. A.*, dated the 12th March 1919, is hereby cancelled.

H. R. C. DOBBS,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, and published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.
EXCESS PROFITS DUTY.

Delhi, the 5th March 1920.

No. 740-*F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18, sub-section (1) of the Excess Profits Duty Act, 1919 (X of 1919), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Excess Profits Duty Rules, 1919, namely:—

In sub-rule (1) of rule 18 of the said rules, before the words "the Board" in both places where they occur, the words "the Chief Revenue Authority or" shall be inserted.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 6th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1920.

No. E.-261.—The services of Mr. G. H. W. Davies, I.C.S., Controller (Industrial Intelligence), Delhi, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st March 1920.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,
Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 28th February 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

POLICE.

Delhi, the 27th February 1920.

No. 377.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Indian Arms Rules, 1920, namely:—

1. For sub-rule (2) of rule 29 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

2. Licenses granted under sub-rule (1) may be made valid by the licensing authority as follows:—

- (a) in Burma throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by general or special order of the Local Government;
- (b) in Assam, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma and the North-West Frontier Province;
- (c) in the North-West Frontier Province, throughout the Province or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India except Burma and Assam; and
- (d) in any other Province, throughout the Province in which it is granted or any specified part thereof, or throughout British India, except Burma, Assam and the North-West Frontier Province.

3. Any such licence having effect outside the Province in which it is granted shall be granted subject to any restrictions which may be imposed by any general or special order of a Local Government in regard to its own Province.

II. In Schedule VII appended to the said Rules—

- (i) in condition 4 of Form XIII and condition 3 of Form XIV, the words "into a railway carriage or" and
- (ii) in condition 3 of Form XVI, the words "in a railway carriage or" shall be omitted.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th March 1920, is republished for general information.

G. N. ROY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL.

Delhi, the 11th March 1920.

No. 501.—The Hon'ble Sir Lancelot Sanderson, Kt., K.C., Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough, with effect from the 25th March 1920, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, to the 1st July 1920, inclusive.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Delhi, the 3rd March 1920.

No. 452.—The Home Department notification No. 1487-Judicial, dated the 21st October 1919, appointing Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice G. C. Rankin, Barrister-at-Law, on deputation, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the 3rd March 1920, or the subsequent date on which the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft proceeds on leave.

No. 453.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, I.C.S., having been granted furlough, with effect from the 3rd March 1920, or any subsequent date on which he avails himself of it, to the afternoon of the 2nd September 1920, both days inclusive, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 (5 and 6 Geo. 5, Ch. 61), section 105, sub-section (2), to appoint Mr. E. B. H. Panton, I.C.S., to act as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. P. Beachcroft, or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 12th March 1920.

No. 228.—Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Wilson, F.R.C.S., D.P.H., I.M.S., Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is appointed permanently to be Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, *vice* the late Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Stevens, M.D., F.R.C.S., I.M.S.

No. 229.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. P. Connor, D.S.O., F.R.C.S., I.M.S., officiating Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, is appointed permanently to be Professor of Clinical and Operative Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and Surgeon to the College Hospitals, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. P. Wilson.

H. D. CRAIK,

Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL AVIATION.

Delhi, the 13th March 1920.

No. 218C.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Aircraft Rules, 1920, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the powers conferred on the Secretary, Air Board, by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 67C.A., dated the 31st January 1920, shall be exercised by Captain H. Gunning, Chief Inspector to the Air Board.

CUSTOMS—ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2196D.—In consequence of the death of Mr. R. F. L. Whitty, I.C.S., a Collector, Class I, in the Imperial Customs Service, the following promotions in the service are notified with effect from the 14th December 1919 :—

Name.	From	To
Mr. A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S. (then on furlough) ...	Assistant Collector ...	Collector, Class III, substantive. He acts as Collector, Class II, with effect from the 27th January 1920, the date on which he returned from leave.
" " " "	" " "	" " "

POST OFFICE.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2085D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in sub-rule (3) of rule 27 of the rules issued with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883—45, dated the 26th April 1913, as subsequently amended, namely :—

After the word "post" the words "to or" shall be inserted.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR—DYES.

The 13th March 1920.

No. 2055-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the notification in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6993, dated the 6th September 1919.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Army Department published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 13th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 12th March 1920.

RESIGNATIONS.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.

No. 477.—Captain Hugh Gordon Cotton, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted, on retirement, the honorary rank of Major with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 31st March 1917.

2nd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 478.—Second Lieutenant Harold Henry Rivett resigns his commission. Dated 31st March 1917.

A. H. BINGLEY, Major-General,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Board of Industries and Munitions, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 13th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

EXPLOSIVES.

Delhi, the 13th March 1920.

No. 3011-M.—The following draft of amendments which in exercise of of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), it is proposed to make in the Indian Explosives Rules, 1914, published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 4013-33, dated the 6th June 1914, is published as required by section 18 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said rules will be taken into consideration on or after the 13th of May 1920. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date specified will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

Draft amendments.

1. In sub-rule (2) of rule 51 of the said rules, the words "to the District authority" shall be omitted and after the words "the reasons for it" the words "to the District authority, or, if the license was granted by a Sub-divisional or other Magistrate to such Magistrate" shall be inserted.

2. In Schedule II to the said rules, in column 5 against items 8 and 12 after the words "The District authority" the words "or any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be added.

3. In Schedule III to the said rules—

- (i) in the first sentence of the note to the heading of Form E, and
- (ii) in the note to the heading of Form F,

after the words "District Magistrate" the words "or any Subdivisional Magistrate specially empowered by the Local Government in this behalf" shall be inserted.

F. R. R. RUDMAN,

Secretary, Board of Industries and Munitions.



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 15th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

Delhi, the 15th March 1920.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

No. 486.—The following despatch by His Excellency General Sir Charles Carmichael Monro, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India, on operations during the Third Afghan War, May to August 1919, is published for general information:—

Dated Simla, the 1st November 1919.

From—GENERAL SIR CHARLES CARMICHAEL MONRO, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., A.-D.-C., Commander-in-Chief in India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Army Department.

I have the honour to submit herewith, for the information of the Government of India, an account of the recent operations against Afghanistan.

INTRODUCTORY.

2. For the proper consideration of these operations, it is necessary to refer briefly to the conditions prevailing in India at the time hostilities broke out. As the Government of India are aware, the standard of military preparation in this country was regulated by the instructions of the War Committee of the Cabinet received through the Secretary of State for India in 1916, *viz.*, that operations on the Indian Frontier were to be of a defensive nature, and that, should the offensive be forced upon us, it was to be strictly limited in scope. The Field Army maintained for this purpose, namely, four divisions, three frontier brigades and four cavalry brigades, had necessarily suffered from the demands made upon it to supply additional units and draft reinforcements for overseas theatres, and this had to a certain

extent affected its efficiency; moreover, many of its best qualified officers were employed out of India, and there was considerable deficiency in medical and engineer personnel which could not be made good from home. Since the commencement of the war in 1914, India had been engaged in providing personnel, material and munitions of war to many overseas theatres. As a result of this drain upon her resources, stocks of electrical and railway plant and other stores, only procurable from the United Kingdom, had been reduced to the lowest ebb, and, owing to shortage of shipping, deficiencies could not be replaced. Thus the signing of the Armistice in November 1918 found India grappling with the problem of meeting urgent demands on her greatly reduced resources, and with the machinery for carrying on her internal administration weakened by the withdrawal from all her civil departments of large numbers of officers for military duty.

3. Following on the Armistice came the demand for demobilisation. Every effort was made to release such men as were urgently required either at home or in India, and this necessitated a considerable reduction in establishments and imposed a severe strain on all branches of the service, especially in those employing skilled artisans and mechanics.

4. Such was the military situation when the outbreak of internal disturbances supervened in April 1919. To quell these disturbances and to protect communications, it was found necessary to divert large bodies of troops from their normal peace-stations, to detain others which were awaiting demobilisation or embarkation to the United Kingdom, and to recall a large number of Indian troops who had proceeded to their homes on leave. We were particularly fortunate in having at hand so valuable a reinforcement as the British troops *ex-Mesopotamia* awaiting demobilisation. It was only with great reluctance that I sanctioned their retention at a time when they had every reason and right to expect their early release from military service; but my confidence in the loyalty of the British soldier was not misplaced, and I take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the fine military spirit he displayed in shouldering this additional burden. It was a keen and natural disappointment also to the Indian soldier to be deprived of the furlough which he had earned so well, but he too accepted this burden in a spirit of cheerful resignation for which we owe him a deep debt of gratitude; his conduct, throughout this period, has been worthy of the highest praise.

5. Before passing on to a narrative of the operations, I propose briefly to review the work of the various administrative services and departments, for the campaign was essentially one in which administrative organisation played the leading part. At one time the strength of the force employed trans-Indus amounted to 340,000 men and 158,000 animals, and it will readily be understood that the maintenance of these numbers, with depleted means of transportation, was a problem of considerable difficulty. Fortunately, much attention had been paid in recent years to the improvement of frontier communications; new mechanical transport roads at a cost of approximately one million sterling had been constructed in the North-West Frontier Province alone during the past four years. Considerable improvements had also been effected in existing roads, the most important being those between Jamrud and Landi-Kotal, Kohat and Parachinar, Bannu and Miranshah, Dera Ismail Khan and Tank, and the Bolan road from Sibi to Quetta, on each of which a large number of girder bridges had been provided, spanning the main waterways. With the exception of the Bolan these roads have all been subjected to heavy and continuous motor traffic throughout the operations, and have stood the test well.

6. As regards railways, the situation was somewhat abnormal when concentration was ordered. Civil traffic had been considerably curtailed and serious damage caused at certain outlying stations during the internal disturbances in the Punjab. Nevertheless, thanks to the efforts of the North-Western and other railways, military requirements were fully met, and though the protection of Peshawar necessitated some divergence from the schedule, concentration was completed in advance of the pre-arranged timetable. During the month of May, 637 military special trains were run over the North-Western Railway system. Early in the concentration period a number of specially fitted ambulance trains were located at convenient forward stations such as Peshawar and Rawalpindi, and special services were arranged for the conveyance of ice, fruit, and vegetables in insulated railway vans, both to hospitals and the troops in the field.

7. Major-General H. F. E. Freeland, C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., R.E., who was at this time a member of the Railway Board, earned the gratitude of the army by his zealous and unremitting efforts in developing the capacity of the railways in respect of military requirements. His wide and varied experience in dealing with military traffic problems proved of inestimable value. I had also the advantage of obtaining the valuable services of Brigadier-General C. L. Magniac, C.M.G., C.B.E., R.E., who had recently returned from France and was appointed Director of Movements.

8. The position of the Supply and Transport Services had been influenced considerably by the calls made upon them from overseas during the course of the great war. The resources of India in animal transport had been exploited to the utmost and the reserve of animals left in the country was reduced to the lowest ebb; indeed, the supply of mules had been completely exhausted and recourse was had to ponies. These latter, though they proved themselves a fairly satisfactory substitute, were greatly inferior to the mule in general utility and endurance. The ravages of *surra*, combined with continued and heavy demands made by the operations in Persia, had seriously crippled the supply of camels; and the liability of the bullock transport to epidemic diseases limited the degree of reliability which could be placed upon it. In spite of these difficulties, the animal transport available on the outbreak of war was sufficient to equip and maintain the Field Army under the conditions referred to in paragraph 2 above.

9. The mechanical transport at my disposal was employed at the outset on convoy work through the Khaibar; but later, when reinforced by locally purchased vehicles and a number of Ford chassis received from America in March and equipped locally with van bodies, it was used to supplement the animal transport with units and field formations and for the transportation of such perishable commodities as ice, milk, fresh fruit and vegetables. The British ranks of the Heavy Mechanical Transport companies were considerably below establishment and the proper complement of drivers could not be provided for the vehicles available. In spite of the strain on their endurance, these men carried out their duties with a fortitude and efficiency which deserves unstinted praise, and proved themselves equal to the task of moving all the tonnage required for the maintenance of the forces in the field. It may here be mentioned that upwards of 500 tons of supplies and stores were transported daily from Peshawar and Jamrud through the Khaibar, a figure which was only reduced during the period of the Afghan threat on the Kurram, when a portion of the mechanical transport was diverted to that area from the Khaibar.

10. The reserves of supplies in position on the outbreak of war proved ample for the needs of the army; the standard laid down was sixty days' stocks, of which half had been placed in forward positions west of the Indus, and half in the base depôt at Lahore and at the ports of Bombay and Karachi. Within three days of mobilisation being ordered, the reserves at the ports had been despatched, according to a pre-arranged schedule, to Lahore and the forward areas. New field service scales of rations were introduced in this campaign and have proved highly satisfactory from a dietetic point of view; the items additional to the old scale include condensed milk, tinned or dried fruit, fresh fruit, cigarettes and sweets for British troops; and fresh meat, condensed milk, tobacco, cigarettes, sweets, and ground nuts for Indian soldiers.

11. In previous frontier campaigns, units had been left to make their own arrangements for canteen supplies; but the system of relying on *bunniahs* and the peace canteen contractors of British units was unsatisfactory. The War Office were unable, however, to accede to my request that the Expeditionary Force Canteen organization should take the matter in hand, and a general contract was therefore made with a Calcutta firm of large experience and reputation, to whom special railway and transport facilities were given. This arrangement proved satisfactory on the whole and was certainly an improvement on the former arrangement; but I hope that in future a system may be devised which will enable us to ensure the provision on mobilisation of Field Force Canteens fully equipped with personnel and supplies.

12. In order to provide rest and refreshment for troops moving by rail and to mitigate the hardships inseparable from a journey across India during the summer months, rest camps were established at Peshawar,

Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Ambala, Quetta and Chaman, and the number of "Monro Soldiers' Canteens" (which had been established at all the principal railway stations) was increased to meet the additional demands made upon them. Tea-rooms were also opened for the special use of Indian troops, not only at the chief railway stations, but also at all standing camps within the forward areas. Messes for British officers and for warrant and non-commissioned officers travelling in small parties or independently of their units, were organised and equipped at seventeen of the main halting places, in advance of railheads on the various lines of communication.

13. The requirements of the Veterinary Service necessitated the formation of three Camel Veterinary Hospitals for 500 camels each, a Camel Convalescent Depôt and Horse Convalescent Depôt for 1,000 animals each, as well as additional Field and Mobile Veterinary Sections and Base Depôts of Veterinary Stores. The creation of these units imposed a severe tax on available sources of recruitment, and some difficulty was experienced in obtaining personnel of the right stamp. But, on the whole, the existing organisation stood the test well. The mortality among animals was never excessive, amounting to a weekly average of .2 per cent. in the case of horses and ponies, .04 in the case of mules, 3 in the case of bullocks and .3 in the case of camels, as compared with .2, .06, 1.6, and .1 per cent. respectively during the period May to September, 1918, in Mesopotamia. The evacuation of sick animals was on the whole well carried out, but there was a tendency to maintain too many ineffective animals with units; this fault was corrected in course of time. Considerable inefficiency was caused by the incidence of foot-and-mouth disease and rinderpest in bullocks. The organisation of the Remount Service stood the test well and calls for no comment.

14. I was fortunate in obtaining two Ordnance Mobile Workshops, complete with personnel, from Mesopotamia. These were pushed up to Peshawar to supplement the heavy workshops established in the Ordnance depôt there immediately on the outbreak of war. A number of R. A. O. C. personnel were obtained from among the troops awaiting demobilisation, and these rendered invaluable service in the Ordnance depôts in the forward areas. In other respects the existing Ordnance organisation proved sufficient for the needs of the army. An ample reserve had been provided of special stores such as heavy tents, hand fans, mosquito nets, sun goggles, etc., which experience has shown to be necessary for the health and comfort of the troops during a summer campaign.

15. As regards the Medical Service, the number of regular R. A. M. C. and I.M.S. officers available in India was short of our requirements for complete mobilisation. The source of recruitment of these categories in India is small and it had been found impossible to make good the deficiency from home. I was fortunate, however, in obtaining the services of 107 officers and 1,280 other ranks of the R. A. M. C. who happened to be in India *en route* from Mesopotamia to the United Kingdom. The field medical units of the Field Army were already partially mobilised with personnel when the outbreak of war occurred and the equipment of other field medical units and of 21 General Hospitals was held ready for issue in medical mobilisation stores. The number of mobilised medical units employed during the campaign amounted to 29 Field Ambulances, 12 Casualty Clearing Stations, 53 Staging Sections, 15, Sanitary Sections, 8 Advanced Depôts of Medical Stores, 14 Base Depôt Medical Stores and 16,000 beds in General Hospitals, *i.e.*, 5,000 for British and 11,000 for Indians. The General Hospitals were established at Landi Kotal, Peshawar, Nowshera, Rawalpindi, Gharial, Kuldana, Kohat, Bannu, Dardoni, (near Miranshah), Dera Ismail Khan, Tank, Manzai, and Quetta. In addition to these, convalescent camps provided accommodation in the Murree Hills for 1,200 British at Upper Topa and Lower Gharial, and for 3,000 Indians at Kohat and Rawalpindi. Medical transport included two British and eight Indian broad gauge ambulance trains, one combined British and Indian narrow gauge ambulance train and over a hundred specially fitted railway ambulance coaches for use with the ordinary passenger services.

16. The two outstanding features of the campaign from the medical point of view were, firstly, an outbreak of cholera of unusual severity, and, secondly, the abnormal climatic conditions under which the troops were called upon to operate. An epidemic of cholera seldom equalled in extent and severity during the past ten years was raging among the civil population of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province during the period of the

operations. It first made its appearance among the troops in the forward areas at Hangu on June 1st, and at Jamrud on June 4th, but though it spread rapidly in both the Kohat and Khaibar areas and for a time gave rise to grave anxiety, it was successfully stamped out by June 20th, an achievement for which the Medical Service deserves the greatest credit. A severe epidemic also occurred in Derajat and the Tochi Valley and cases continued intermittently from the middle of June till the close of the operations.

17. Shortly after the outbreak of hostilities, a heat wave of remarkable severity occurred over the whole of the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province, the daily shade temperatures registered at Peshawar in May, June and July being 5 to 7 degrees Fahrenheit above the daily average of the past 20 years. The Government of India will appreciate how great a strain was imposed on the troops when called upon to operate under these conditions in such areas as the Khaibar, the Kurram, the Derajat and Waziristan.

18. In spite of these conditions, the incidence of sickness was not excessive. The total admissions during the period 5th May to 9th August amounted to 10,882 British and 45,774 Indians, giving a daily admission ratio per thousand of 4.98 British and 2.97 Indians. This compares not unfavourably with admission ratios in Mesopotamia which, in 1917, were 5.04 and 2.11 and, in 1918, 3.48 and 2.27 respectively.

19. The foregoing brief review of the administrative problems presented by this campaign will, I hope, serve to illustrate some of the chief difficulties with which we had to contend. India, and especially the frontier region, is a country ill-provided with those amenities of civilization which in Western Europe, go so far to mitigate the discomforts of a campaign; and, coming as it did at the hottest season of the year and at a time when the army was sorely in need of rest and recreation, this campaign inevitably imposed severe hardships on the troops employed. Nevertheless, from personal inspection, I am able to assure the Government of India that everything possible was done with the means at our disposal to alleviate the discomfort of the troops, and I desire to place on record my high appreciation of the work of the administrative services and departments which contributed so largely to that end.

20. I now turn to the conduct of the operations. The distribution of the Afghan army at the end of April is believed to have been as follows. On the northern line, including Kabul, were stationed 7½ regiments of cavalry (2,800 sabres), 29 battalions (16,500 rifles), and 110 guns, of which about 2,000 rifles and 4 guns were located between Kunar and Asmar on the Chitral border. On the central line, including Ghazni, were 3 cavalry regiments (1,100 sabres), 17 battalions (9,150 rifles) and 60 guns; and, on the southern line, 1 cavalry regiment (460 sabres), 10 battalions (5,250 rifles) and 24 guns. The Afghan garrisons in Herat, Farah, and Mazar-i-Sharif, and in the Maimana and Badakshan districts, are not included in the above, and amounted to about 2,700 sabres, 11,100 rifles and 70 guns. The force at the Amir's disposal thus comprised about 7,000 sabres, 42,000 rifles and 260 guns; but it should be noted that at least half of his guns were either immobile or obsolete.

21. But the Amir's real strength lay, not in his regular army (which, of itself, is of small account), but in the potential fighting value of the frontier tribes on either side of the border. Expert in all forms of guerilla warfare and amounting in the aggregate to some 120,000 men, armed with modern rifles many of which are provided from Kabul, these tribes are the outstanding factor in the Indian frontier problem, and it was on their co-operation that the Afghan plan of campaign was based. As far as can be judged, this plan contemplated operations on three fronts, viz.:—

- (a) From Jalalabad on the Khaibar and Mohmand sector;
- (b) From Gardez on the Kurram and Waziristan border, utilizing the Khost salient;
- (c) From Kandahar on the Chaman border.

A secondary operation from Asmar on Chitral, supported by a demonstration made by the Badakshan garrison, was to be supplementary to (a) above, while, subsidiary to the action on the Kandahar front, troops were to be moved up from Girishk and Farad to threaten the Seistan border and our communications in East Persia. Each of the above fronts formed a separate command, and the general idea appears to have been to push forward in the first instance detachments of Afghan regular troops, whose function was to

raise the tribes on both sides of the border with the cry of *Jehad*. Arms and ammunition were to be distributed amongst the tribesmen, and the detachments of Afghan regulars would serve as a stiffening to the tribal lashkars and as an earnest of the Amir's support. On the Khaibar sector, which was evidently looked upon as the main battle front, the intention appears to have been to hold back the bulk of the regular troops until the tribal offensive had developed. This tribal offensive was, in fact, the basis of the whole plan; and the line of action to be taken by the main Afghan army depended entirely on the extent to which the tribes consented to co-operate and on the subsequent success of their operations. It was probably realised that both as regards command and maintenance, the Afghan regular army was, of itself, incapable of undertaking sustained operations and that their best and only chance of success lay in securing the co-operation of the tribes and in co-ordinating their efforts. The looseness of our political control over a large portion of the border territory makes it a promising field for such an enterprise. The Amir appears to have anticipated that the presence of bodies of tribesmen on the flanks and rear of our main forces would compel us to dissipate our strength and create a favourable opportunity for striking a blow with his regular troops.

22. Our plan of campaign was to undertake the offensive towards Jalalabad with our main striking force, our object being to divide the Mohmands and Afridis (two of the most influential tribes upon our border) and to cut them off from Afghan influence and support; to strike at any Afghan concentration within reach; and to induce the withdrawal of Afghan forces from our tribal borders elsewhere, for the purpose of covering Kabul. It was proposed to maintain an active defence on other portions of our front. In the Tochi and Derajat areas we were prepared, if necessary, to evacuate temporarily those portions of the country which lay between the administrative and political borders and which were held by militia garrisons; for their retention in the face of opposition would have involved us in a series of sieges, necessitating measures for their relief and consequent dissipation of transport.

23. To carry out this plan, the army was originally organised in two forces, viz., the North-West Frontier Force, commanded by General Sir A. A. Barrett, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., A.D.C., and the Baluchistan Force, commanded by Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., the latter including the troops allotted to the defence of the Nushki extension railway and our line of communication through East Persia to Meshed. As the operations developed, however, it was decided to effect a further decentralisation, and on May 30th the troops allotted to the Bannu and Derajat areas were separated from the North-West Frontier Force, and placed under the command of Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O. This new command was designated the Waziristan Force. The force at Meshed under Major-General W. Malleon, C.B., C.I.E., must also be considered as part of the general organisation, for though charged with no offensive rôle in relation to the operations on the Indian frontier, the duty fell upon it of intervening, if necessary, in any attempt by the Turkistan Bolsheviks to send armed assistance into Afghanistan.

24. As constant references would be made to the Government of India and to Army Headquarters regarding the conduct and direction of the operations, and as in any case officers of sufficient status were not available to form a separate General Headquarters, it had been decided in advance that the functions of the latter were to be performed by Army Headquarters.

25. I need refer but briefly to the sequence of events which precipitated the outbreak of war. Towards the end of April, Saleh Muhammad Khan, the Afghan Commander-in-Chief, arrived at Dakka with an escort of two companies of infantry and two guns for the ostensible purpose of inspecting the Afghan frontier. On May 3rd, the usual militia escort to the caravan proceeding through the Khaibar was confronted by piquets of armed Afghans on the disputed zone between Tor Khan and Landi Khana, and that night five coolies employed at the water-works were killed by tribesmen. On May 4th large numbers of copies of a *farman*, signed by the Amir and concluding with an unmistakable exhortation to *Jehad*, were distributed in Peshawar city through the agency of the Afghan Post-office there; and on the same day the Afghan postmaster arrived from Jalalabad with a motor car load of leaflets printed at Kabul, announcing that the Germans had resumed war and that India and Egypt had risen. On May 5th, the Field Army received orders for mobilisation.

25. The operations which followed fall naturally under three heads, viz., those of the North-West Frontier Force, the Waziristan Force, and the Baluchistan Force, respectively, and I propose to deal with them in three separate narratives. The chief features of the operations, viewed as a whole, can be summarised as follows. Our main effort was directed to the Khaibar front, with Dakka as the first objective. After defeating the Afghan covering troops in the vicinity of Landi Khana, our troops occupied Dakka on May 13th, *i.e.*, within eight days of mobilisation being ordered; and, following a successful action on May 17th the Afghan main army dispersed, and, for the time being, practically ceased to exist as an organised force. A pause was now necessary for the purpose of accumulating supplies preparatory to a further advance. All arrangements for the advance had been completed and the troops were ready to move when the Amir's request for negotiations rendered any further forward movement politically inexpedient. On the Waziristan front, we were prepared, as explained above, to evacuate certain positions with the object of reducing detachments, avoiding embarrassing commitments, and concentrating as large a force as possible at the decisive point. The evacuation became necessary and was carried out under arrangements concerted between General Sir A. A. Barrett and the Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province. Suitable dispositions were made to meet the situation thus created. On the Baluchistan front, the only operation of importance was the attack and capture of Fort Spin Baldak. The close proximity of this fort to the Baluchistan border was a threat to our position at Chaman and it served as a screen behind which the enemy could concentrate preparatory to an attack on Chaman itself, or against the flank of our position at Bogra. It was accordingly carried by assault on May 27th.

27. During the course of the war our troops were engaged on a front extending along the whole length of the Afghan frontier from Chitral on the north-east to Seistan on the south-west, a total distance of about 1,000 miles; indeed, the fighting front may be said to have extended still further, for our line of communication defence troops on the 300 miles of road between Robat and Rui Khaf were kept constantly on their guard against raids from across the border, and were at one time directly threatened by a small Afghan force which was detached from Herat towards the Persian frontier. Never before have simultaneous operations been undertaken on the frontier of India which have covered so wide an extent of front.

28. There are other important points of difference between this and previous campaigns on the Indian frontier. In the first and second Afghan wars and in the Tirah campaign, the initiative lay with the Government of India; India was enjoying internal tranquillity, and the Government was able to mature its plans and move in its own time during the cool season of the year. On the present occasion, Afghanistan was the aggressor, certain districts of internal India were still under martial law, the time chosen was the hottest season of the year, and the invasion contemplated a rising in Peshawar. In 1878 and 1897, eight weeks elapsed between the issue of orders to concentrate and the advance of our forces up the Khaibar and into Tirah respectively; in 1919, two weeks only elapsed between the receipt of information of the impending Afghan attack and the disposal of the main Afghan army on the Jalalabad plain and within four weeks Amir Amanullah had sued for an armistice. The promptitude of this advance through the Khaibar and the consequent menace to Jalalabad, prevented an Afghan-tribal combination against us, and saved India the long and costly war which would have resulted from the loss of the Khaibar.

29. Two other features of the campaign may be mentioned as exercising an appreciable influence on the course of the operations. The first is the failure of the system of tribal militias. With certain notable exceptions (which are referred to in their place) the outbreak of war was followed almost immediately by wholesale desertions from militia units, necessitating the complete disbandment of one and the reduction of others to a small fraction of their proper establishment. The defection of these units at a time when the Field Army was concentrating in rear of them constituted a grave danger and this danger is one which, in my opinion, we cannot afford to accept in the future.

The other feature to which I refer is the great disadvantage from which the troops suffered as the result of the political situation. From the granting of the armistice at the beginning of June to the signing of peace on

August the 8th, the Amir failed to exercise complete control over his own tribesmen and the agents whom he had deputed to raise the tribes within the British border. Consequently, throughout this period, the whole length of the frontier was threatened and constant raiding occurred.

30. The formations at my disposal at the outbreak of war (excluding units allotted to area defence) comprised two divisions and two cavalry brigades on the Khaibar line, one brigade in the Kohat-Kurram area, two brigades in Waziristan, and one division and one cavalry brigade on the Baluchistan front, with one division, one cavalry brigade and two mixed brigades in central reserve. During the course of the operations, seven additional brigades and one cavalry brigade were formed, increasing the total force employed at the signing of peace to the equivalent of about seven divisions and four cavalry brigades, with one cavalry and five infantry brigades in reserve.

OPERATIONS OF THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER FORCE.

31. News of the proclamation of *Jehad* by the Amir of Afghanistan, together with the move of Afghan troops towards the Khaibar and Kurram, reached Peshawar on the 3rd May. I immediately ordered General Sir A. A. Barret, who was at that time on inspection duty in Delhi, to proceed at once to Peshawar to control the military measures necessary in the North-West Frontier Province. He was directed to assume command of the North-West Frontier Force, the troops at his disposal comprising the 1st and 10th Cavalry Brigades, the 1st and 2nd Divisions, the Internal Security Troops of the Peshawar area and the Kohat, Bannu and Derajat Brigades, together with Corps Troops and Frontier Militia. In view of the paramount importance of safeguarding the Peshawar district, which was already threatened by Afghan forces and which is surrounded by powerful independent tribes, General Sir A. A. Barrett directed the 2nd Division into the Peshawar area in support of the 1st Division.

32. Prior to his arrival in Peshawar, the situation on the Khaibar line had developed rapidly. On the morning of the 4th May, Afghan troops supported by large bodies of tribesmen, were reported to have taken possession of the Bagh and Tangi springs, near Landi Khana, and to be on the Spinatsuka and Tor Sappar ridges to the north of Landi Kotal. On the following day a small column, which had been ordered to hold itself in readiness at Peshawar, was despatched by the General Officer Commanding 1st Division, in motor lorries to Landi Kotal to support the Khaibar Rifles. It was essential that the Afghans should be driven from the springs as quickly as possible, as on one of them depended the principal water-supply of Landi Kotal, and until the springs were in our possession no large force could be concentrated at that place. Troops were therefore pushed up the Khaibar as rapidly as possible, and on the 8th the 1st Infantry Brigade with one battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade and 14 field and mountain guns, under the command of Brigadier-General G. D. Crocker, were concentrated at Landi Kotal, other troops of the 1st Division moving up the Khaibar in support. Troops of the 2nd Division were meanwhile arriving continuously in the Peshawar area.

33. On the morning of the 9th General Crocker, reinforced by another battalion of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, attacked the enemy and secured the Tangi springs and water-works; but he encountered stubborn opposition, and the force at his disposal was insufficient to drive the Afghans from their strong position, in difficult mountainous country, covering the Bagh springs. Next day the remainder of the 2nd Infantry Brigade, together with a mountain battery and a machine gun company, reinforced the troops at Landi Kotal, where Major-General C. A. Fowler, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the 1st Division, had assumed command.

34. On the 11th May, the headquarters and one and a half battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade reached Landi Kotal, and an entirely successful attack was made on the Afghans on the Khargali heights dominating the Bagh springs. Infantry, guns, machine guns, and aeroplanes worked in close co-operation, and the enemy, who again resisted stubbornly, fled in disorder, leaving behind him six guns which fell into our hands. Our casualties were happily slight. The Royal Air Force not only co-operated in the action, but also systematically bombed Dakka, where the Afghan transport had been collected. The material and moral effect of this bombing

was very great. Major-General Fowler brings to notice the excellent work of the 2nd Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment, the 1st Gurkha Rifles, and No. 8 Mountain Battery, R. G. A., on this occasion. On the following day a reconnaissance disclosed the Afghans still holding Spinatsuka and a hill near Tor Sappar, but these localities were found evacuated on May 13th.

35. On May 10th, I authorised General Sir A. A. Barrett to advance to the vicinity of Dakka in order the more effectively to deter the tribes from hostilities by threatening their rear and preventing their maintenance from Kabul with arms and ammunition. On the 13th May a cavalry force, consisting of the 1st Cavalry Brigade and one regiment of the 10th Cavalry Brigade, which had been concentrated in readiness at Jamrud, advanced through the Khaibar and occupied Dakka without opposition. This force was followed next day by the headquarters and two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, and on the 16th, by the remaining two battalions of the 1st Infantry Brigade, a mountain battery and a company of sappers and miners. A reconnaissance on the morning of this date from Dakka towards Hazarnao disclosed the Afghans in large numbers and our troops were closely followed up during their withdrawal to camp. Fighting took place at close quarters, the British squadrons executing several charges before the enemy was successfully beaten off. The enemy now established himself on the hills above Robat Fort to the west of the camp, but was unable to advance into the plain. On the following morning, Brigadier-General Crocker attacked with the 1st Infantry Brigade, supported by aeroplanes and the fire of horse artillery, mountain, and machine guns. As in the previous actions, the enemy held stoutly to his position along the crest of precipitous hills. During the action, two battalions of the 3rd Infantry Brigade with field and mountain howitzers arrived from Landi Kotal under the command of Major-General A. Skeen, C.M.G., and finally forced the enemy to retreat with heavy loss. The manner in which the attack was carried out reflects great credit on the Commander and troops employed, and the results of the action were far-reaching: for the enemy retreated in great disorder, losing large numbers by desertion, and it was long before he was able to reorganise his units. The value of high explosive shell, and particularly of the 3·7 inch mountain howitzer, in dislodging an enemy from an inaccessible position in mountainous country, was well demonstrated in this action; indeed, these weapons have been of the greatest service throughout the operations.

36. While these operations had been taking place, the state of unrest prevailing in the Peshawar area had given cause for much concern. On the 5th May, Peshawar city was quickly and successfully surrounded by a cordon of troops, and several leaders of the anti-British party, including the Afghan Postmaster, were arrested. It was found necessary to institute martial law and to keep a large body of infantry permanently on duty in the city. Raiding into the Peshawar Cantonment and in the district was at this time very prevalent, and communications up the Khaibar, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ali Masjid, were subjected to constant sniping and attacks by tribesmen. The Khaibar Rifles in whose hands the guarding of the road through the Pass had at first been left, became unreliable, and after frequent desertions had occurred they were replaced by regular troops, the corps being disbanded. Additional posts were also established in the lower Khaibar, and this, and other measures taken by Major-General Sir C. M. Dobell, K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding the 2nd Division, quickly resulted in the security of the communications. On the 15th and 16th May, the 6th Infantry Brigade carried out operations near Ali Masjid to secure the heights south of the Khaibar stream and inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy. By the 19th May the 2nd Division was holding the line from Landi Kotal to Peshawar, with the 1st Division, less two field batteries, concentrated at Dakka and Landi Khana, two of the three Infantry Brigades being at the former place, where the force was temporarily under the command of Major-General Skeen. On May 12th I placed the 16th Division from the Central Reserve at General Sir A. A. Barrett's disposal, and on the 14th I directed him to make preparations for a forward move of four marches from Dakka.

37. In the north, successful operations had been carried out by the Chitral garrison in conjunction with the Chitral Scouts and His Highness the Mehtar's Bodyguard. On the 12th May, the Afghans occupied Arnawai in the Chitral Valley and advanced rapidly up the river. On the 14th the

Chitral Scouts drove back the enemy's advanced parties near Kauti. On the 20th Lieutenant-Colonel F. C. S. Samborne-Palmer, Commanding at Chitral, moved down the Chitral River with a small mobile column, and on the 23rd the column and scouts attacked and drove the enemy from Arnawai, destroying the force opposed to them and capturing four guns. The 11th Rajputs particularly distinguished themselves in this action. The mobile column returned to Drosh on 5th June. During the remainder of this month successful raids into Afghan territory were made by the Chitralis, resulting in the capture of a large quantity of live-stock.

38. For some days prior to the 20th May, reports had been received of the presence of Afghan troops on the Mohmand-Afghan border, and on the evening of that day they were reported to have reached Ghalanai in Mohmand country to the west of Shabkadr. A brigade of the 16th Division, with some of the divisional troops of the 2nd Division under the command of Brigadier-General W. M. Southey, C.M.G., was despatched from Peshawar to Shabkadr and Michni for the defence of that portion of the frontier. The Afghans did not advance, nor did the Mohmand gathering assume large proportions; and after being bombed on two days by aeroplanes the enemy withdrew.

39. The 31st Squadron, Royal Air Force, under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Minchin, D.S.O., M.C., Commanding the 52nd Wing, carried out concentrated bombing raids on Jalalabad on the 17th, 20th and 24th May with marked effect; large portions of the military quarter of the town were burnt out, including the Afghan headquarters, and on one occasion a parade of 2,000 Afghan troops was bombed with good results. In the panic which followed these raids the neighbouring tribesmen entered the town and secured large quantities of loot in the shape of arms, ammunition and treasure. On the 24th, Captain Halley, R.A.F., in a Handley-Page machine, performed a notable feat by bombing Kabul; and there is little doubt that this raid was an important factor in producing a desire for peace at the headquarters of the Afghan Government.

40. Meanwhile, preparations for an advance from Dakka were nearing completion, but unofficial overtures, begun on May 15th, for a cessation of hostilities, culminated on May 31st in a formal request from the Amir for the conclusion of an armistice. The Government of India were desirous of avoiding any action which might serve to prejudice the negotiations, and I therefore issued orders that, though preparations for an advance on Jalalabad were to continue without interruption, no further advance was to be made without previous reference to me. The period of inaction which followed was one of great hardship to the troops, for the success of their efforts had led them to expect an early termination of the war, and they were looking forward eagerly to their long delayed leave or demobilisation. The situation was inet, however, in that spirit of willing self-sacrifice which we have learnt to expect from the British and Indian Armies, and I desire to express here my appreciation of the high sense of duty they displayed during this period.

41. Turning now to the operations of the force in the Kohat-Kurram area (which, as explained above, formed part of General Sir A. A. Barrett's command), the situation had remained quiet during the first fortnight of May: there had been no unusual raiding from tribal territory and no information was received of any Afghan concentration in Khost. On May 5th, Major-General A. H. Eustace, C.B., D.S.O., Commanding the Kohat area, ordered a column of all arms to proceed from Thal to Parachinar in support of the Kurram Militia. On the 14th, information was received that two Afghan battalions had arrived at Peiwar Kotal, and that there were three battalions with guns at Ali-Khel. A detachment of the Kurram Militia, with two guns, was accordingly moved to Peiwar, and four additional battalions and a mountain battery to Kohat. As units became available at Kohat, they were moved up to Thal and Parachinar, and on the 26th the force at the latter place consisted of two battalions, one squadron and four mountain guns. Having regard to the requirements of the Khaibar line, it was impossible at this time to despatch aeroplanes to the Kohat and Waziristan areas; arrangements were, however, made to despatch a flight to Bannu from which the bombing of Matun in Khost could be undertaken.

42. On the evening of the 24th May information was received at Thal that General Nadir Khan, the Afghan Commander in Khost and *ex-Com-*mander-in-Chief of the Afghan Army, intended to advance either into the

Tochi or the Kurram and it was reported from Spinwan that Afghan troops were moving on that post. Major-General Eustace accordingly proceeded to Thal and ordered one more battalion and two more mountain guns to rail from Kohat to Thal. On the arrival of these units, the garrison of Thal comprised 4 battalions, 4 mountain guns, one squadron, and one company of sappers and miners. On the 27th a considerable force of Afghan troops with a large following of tribesmen advanced on Thal and occupied Thal city and the hills to the south-west of the posts. The enemy's guns and the majority of his regular troops were on the south bank of the Kurram river which, at this season, is liable to sudden floods. The fort and camp were subjected to considerable shelling, two of the guns used being German howitzers of 3·8" calibre. On the morning of the 28th, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered the immediate despatch to Kohat by rail from Peshawar of a field battery of the 2nd Division, and a battalion of the 45th Infantry Brigade, to be followed by the remaining units of that brigade under the command of Brigadier-General R. E. H. Dyer, C.B. The headquarters of the 16th Division were also ordered to proceed to Kohat from Lahore, instead of to Peshawar as previously ordered. These troops began to arrive at Kohat on the morning of the 29th, and were followed in quick succession by two additional battalions and the 46th Brigade from Ambala which I had also ordered to Kohat.

By the afternoon of the 30th May, Brigadier-General Dyer had concentrated his force by rail and road at Togh from which place he marched 18 miles towards Thal on the early morning of the 31st. On the 1st June he entered Thal with little opposition. The hills to the south-east were then cleared of the enemy. The following day the operations were continued to the west of Thal but the enemy retreated hurriedly, leaving behind him his camp equipment and a large quantity of cordite ammunition. During the advance of General Dyer's column on Thal, the extreme heat had made the long marches exceedingly arduous and exhausting; but the march discipline and spirit of the men were excellent and the commander and troops deserve great credit for the manner in which the operation was carried out. A flight of aeroplanes based on Thal co-operated throughout, and contributed largely to the enemy's hasty retreat.

43. General Nadir Khan's enterprise was a move which, had it met with a greater measure of success, might have compromised our plan of campaign. The salient of Afghan territory which reaches out between the Tochi and Kurram valleys enabled him to concentrate on the flank of two of our main communications through tribal country. An attack on the Kurram undoubtedly promised more important results, for had Nadir Khan succeeded in raising the Orakzai and Afridi tribes against us the effect would have been felt in our operations in the Khaibar.

44. On the 2nd June the regular troops and Kurram Militia from Parachinar, where Brigadier-General E. A. Fagan, C.M.G., D.S.O., was in command, attacked the Afghan force near Kharlachi, captured the Afghan post at that place and destroyed six villages. The Kurram Militia also carried out several minor operations in which they were invariably successful. Throughout the whole period of the operations the behaviour of this corps has been deserving of the highest praise.

45. As already mentioned, cholera appeared at Hangu in the Kohat area on the 1st June and spread rapidly, appearing a few days later in the Khaibar also. As the transport drivers were chiefly affected, the movement of animal transport up the Khaibar was suspended; all camels from the stages up to Landi Kotal were withdrawn to Nowshera Thana, and did not return to the Khaibar until the end of June. Outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and glanders also seriously affected the Bullock Corps on the Khaibar line, so that it became necessary for some time to rely almost exclusively on mechanical transport.

46. After the operations in the neighbourhood of Thal, the troops in the Kohat area were reorganized, the 46th, 60th and 65th Infantry Brigades being located at Kohat, Parachinar and Thal respectively. The 16th Divisional Headquarters and the 45th Infantry Brigade were withdrawn to Nowshera, and the 66th Infantry Brigade was formed at Mardan as the third Infantry Brigade of the 16th Division. On the 19th and 20th of June our cavalry at Dakka succeeded in ambushing parties of Mohmands and inflicting on them considerable losses. The Dakka camp was sniped nightly from the left bank of the Kabul river and telegraph lines were constantly cut. Considerable raiding continued in the Peshawar area, and on the night of the

6th to 7th June the village of Badhber was surrounded by a column and several arrests made. A similar operation against Utmanzai village was carried out later in the month, and drives by columns of all arms, including armoured cars were carried out to clear the Kajuri plain of hostile gangs.

47. At the beginning of July the activities of the Afghan Commander at Asmar near the Chitral border and the arrival of reinforcements, indicated the probability of renewed Afghan attempts to invade Chitral, notwithstanding the Amir's orders to the contrary. To meet this threat the Officer Commanding Chitral made suitable dispositions, and, while retaining his regular troops at Drosh and Chitral, placed a central striking force of Chitral Scouts at Ayun. In the middle of the month Afghan troops occupied certain passes on the border, and an attack down the Bumberet valley was made by a mixed force of Afghan regulars and tribesmen. This was driven back in disorder by the Chitral Scouts, whose behaviour throughout the operations has been excellent. On July the 24th an enemy gathering of about 1,200 was reported to have assembled about six miles south of Ziarat near the Lowari pass with the object of attacking the post at that place. A force of Chitral Scouts, Bodyguard, and Levies delivered a most successful attack which drove the enemy from a series of positions. Heavy rain and sleet during the night completed his discomfiture, and he dispersed with a loss of 60 men killed alone, including a well-known leader. Towards the end of the month Afghan troops from Faizabad advanced towards the Dorah pass, but no attack was made from this direction.

48. On the 13th of July piqueting troops from Dakka experienced considerable opposition in taking up a position on the hills in the direction of Ghuzgai. The tribesmen were in strength and, offering favourable targets to our gun-fire, suffered severely. In spite of the armistice conditions, Afghan officials were everywhere busy endeavouring to incite the tribesmen to rise. This culminated on the 16th July in a large gathering in the Bazar valley, estimated to be 10,000 strong. On the 18th, Ali Masjid was threatened and attacks were made on piquets in the Khaibar, one of which was rushed after stubborn resistance. The following night determined but unsuccessful attacks were made on the piquet line from Ali Masjid to Shagai, and as a result of the losses he had suffered in this fighting the enemy retired into the Bazar valley where he was bombed by aeroplanes and finally dispersed on the 19th. The General Officer Commanding 2nd Division, brings to special notice the 1st Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, for their capture of a ridge to the south of Ali Masjid on the 16th May, and for their defence of the same ridge on this occasion, as well as for consistently good work. On the early morning of the 22nd July a drive was carried out by a force of all arms of the 2nd Division across the Kajuri plain, by which gangs of Afridis harbouring in the plain were driven into the hills. On the 23rd a small action against a tribal gathering west of Dakka resulted in considerable enemy casualties. During the month of July the strength of the Mohmand lashkars at Hazarnao and Busawal varied in strength, but rose at one time to as many as 6,000 men. After a flying bridge across the Kabul river to Lalpura had been established the sniping of Dakka camp practically ceased.

49. Major-General Skeen had assumed command of the Kohat-Kurram force on the 22nd of June. During July there was continuous sniping on the Peiwar front and parties of enemy, both regular and tribesmen, were constantly infringing the frontier. Occasional raids occurred in the Kurram and Miranzai valleys which were easily dealt with. These included an attack on a convoy near Sadda on the 9th, an attack on Shinawari post on the night of the 21st-22nd, and another on Badama on the 30th. In the Kurram area punitive operations were undertaken during the period 16th to 20th July by a column under Brigadier-General C. O. O. Tanner against the Kabul Khel villages near Shewa and Biland Khel. With a view to undertaking offensive operations against Khost, should the negotiations break down two additional battalions and a pioneer battalion were despatched into the Kohat-Kurram area during July, bringing the number of infantry units to 16. To meet the same eventuality, the field batteries of the 1st Division, which had hitherto not proceeded up the Khaibar, were sent to Dakka, where all the transport necessary for an advance was also concentrated. On the 24th July the Afghan peace delegates arrived at Dakka and left the same day for Rawalpindi. No operations of any importance occurred on the Khaibar line between that date and the 8th of August, when peace was signed.

OPERATIONS OF THE WAZIRISTAN FORCE.

50. In the Waziristan area no movement of troops from their normal stations had taken place before 21st May, though information had been received prior to that date of movements of Afghan troops towards the Upper Tochi and in the direction of Wana, and of a concentration in Khost. Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C. B., Commanding in Waziristan, had been directed not to despatch troops up the Gomal to Wana or to operate beyond Miranshah in the Upper Tochi valley, as the troops available in the area were considered insufficient for any widely extended operations.

51. Owing to the threatened approach of Afghan regular troops to the Upper Tochi and Wana, the probability of their presence resulting in a general rising of the Mahsuds and Wazirs, and the impossibility of despatching troops to support the militia posts in the Gomal, General Sir A. A. Barrett decided (in view of the uncertain behaviour of the Khaibar Rifles even when closely supported by regular troops) that it would not be possible to trust the Waziristan Militias when left unsupported. He therefore issued orders to Major-General Woodyatt on 21st May that, should Afghan regulars advance into the vicinity of Wana and be joined by the tribes, Wana and the Gomal posts were to be evacuated, the British officers withdrawing with such men as remained loyal. Similar orders applied to the garrisons in the Upper Tochi.

52. On May 24th, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade, desiring to reassure the tribes of the Upper Tochi, ordered the movable column which is held permanently in readiness at Dardoni (the new cantonment of Miranshah) to move to Muhammad Khel; but, in consequence of information received that General Nadir Khan in Khost was preparing to move either against Thal or Miranshah, General Sir A. A. Barrett ordered its return to Dardoni, where he considered it would be more suitably placed to meet the threatened attack. On receipt of this order, the General Officer Commanding the Bannu Brigade decided to evacuate the Upper Tochi posts, as in his opinion the withdrawal of the movable column would inevitably be followed by the defection of the militia. On learning of the evacuation of these posts, the Political Agent at Wana decided to evacuate the Southern Waziristan Militia posts as well, as he considered that a general rising of the Mahsuds would be the immediate outcome of events in the Tochi.

53. The withdrawal of these garrisons was an operation of extreme difficulty and danger. The loyal elements of the militia, led by a small but gallant band of British officers who carried their lives in their hands and paid dearly for their devotion, made their way by forced marches to Murtaza and into Zhob. The route was infested by tribesmen who clung to the rear of the party and made it impossible to give the men a rest on the way. Desertions to the enemy were numerous. It was not till the arrival of the party at Moghalkot, forty miles from Wana, that it was possible to call a halt, and by this time the men were utterly exhausted by heat, thirst, and their continued exertions. Up to this point casualties had been comparatively few but when issuing from Moghalkot in an attempt to reach Mir Ali Khel, the party was heavily attacked and lost four British officers killed and two wounded out of a total of eight. Marching continuously for a further twenty-four hours, the survivors reached Fort Sandeman in the early morning of the 31st. Regarded merely as a feat of endurance, the withdrawal of this party was, of itself, a fine achievement; but taking into consideration the almost insurmountable difficulties which beset them on the road and the dangers through which they emerged, the exploit stands out as one of the finest recorded in the history of the Indian frontier. The success of the operation was due in large measure to the personality of Major G. H. Russell, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, who conducted the withdrawal with remarkable skill, courage and endurance, and set a fine example to those under him. The steadfast fortitude of these men in circumstances before which most would have quailed, is a stirring example of the height to which the devotion of the British officer can rise.

54. On May 26th, I issued orders for the move of headquarters and two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade and a mountain battery to Bannu. The troops of the Derajat Brigade were ordered to concentrate at Murtaza, where a squadron of cavalry successfully engaged a body of Mahsuds on the 30th. On May 27th, Major-General S. H. Climo, C.B., D.S.O., assumed command of the Waziristan Force (Major-General Woodyatt having been transferred to the command of the 4th Division), and on June 1st, the force

was separated from General Sir A. A. Barrett's command and came directly under my orders. The situation on this date was briefly as follows:—

55. (a) *Bannu Area*.—Communication by road between Bannu and Dardoni, which had been interrupted since 26th May, was not yet restored. A column under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, C.M.G., Commanding the 43rd Infantry Brigade, was assembled at Bannu to move up the Tochi. There were persistent reports of the presence of Afghan troops in the Upper Tochi and near Pai Makhmad, 8 miles north-west of Miranshah, and strong lashkars of Wazirs and Mahsuds, assisted by Dauris from the Upper Tochi, were reported to be in the neighbourhood of Miranshah and to be threatening Idak. Spinwam had been occupied by Afghan detachments after its evacuation by the militia, and the Bannu Movable Column had been moved out to Kurram Garhi to watch the approaches to Bannu from the north and north-west. On the 1st June, reliable information was received that the Afghan detachments had withdrawn and the Bannu Movable Column was accordingly recalled to Bannu.

(b) *Derajat*.—Consequent on the evacuation of the Gomal militia posts and the considerable quantity of booty which had fallen into the hands of the Wazirs, the Mahsuds had become very restless, and thinking probably that it was our intention to evacuate Jandola, had assembled in large numbers around that place. A force under Brigadier-General P. J. Miles, C.B., had begun to assemble at Khirgi on the 29th May when it became known that communication with Jandola was interrupted. Other posts had also been threatened by Mahsud and Sheranni lashkars, notably Murtaza, Gomal, Manjhi and Zarkani, and many urgent demands for military assistance for posts held by frontier constabulary were received from the civil authorities.

56. There were therefore two problems which demanded immediate solution:—

- (a) The opening up of the Tochi from Saidgi to Miranshah and the re-establishment of our posts evacuated by the North Waziristan Militia.
- (b) The reinforcing of Jandola.

Major-General Climo decided to deal with the Tochi first, as with the troops at his disposal, he did not consider that both operations could be carried out simultaneously in view of a possible repetition of an Afghan concentration at Spinwam or in the Lower Tochi, of a Mahsud incursion into British territory from the Khaisora and Shaktu direction, and of the possibility of encountering strong opposition in the Shinki and Hinnis Tangi defiles. The troops available in Bannu for the first operation were three squadrons of cavalry, one section of Indian mountain artillery, one section of sappers and miners, two battalions of Indian infantry, and details of two other battalions which were at Dardoni. Major-General Climo therefore decided to await the arrival of the two battalions of the 43rd Infantry Brigade which were already *en route* for Bannu. Meanwhile, he strengthened the garrison at Saidgi (which was held by the North Waziristan Militia) with a detachment of Indian infantry.

57. On the 1st June, as considerable lashkars were found in occupation of the hills to the south and west of Miranshah, the Dardoni Movable Column moved out and fought a successful action. The enemy was put to flight with a loss of about 90; and certain towers, from which he had been sniping Miranshah post, were destroyed. On the 2nd June, the Tochi Column, under Brigadier-General J. G. Clarke, moved from Bannu to Saidgi without incident. On the 3rd it got through to Idak, accompanied by a large convoy, without any serious opposition, and on the 4th it opened up communication with Dardoni.

58. Punitive measures against the lower Dauris were then undertaken by columns operating from Dardoni under the orders of Brigadier-General F. G. Lucas, C.B., D.S.O. These operations were to some extent limited by the necessity of keeping the troops ready to concentrate rapidly for co-operation with the Kohat Kurram Force, but the villages of Spalga, Anghar, and Tughri were burnt, and fines were inflicted on others which had not been so deeply implicated in the looting of the Tochi posts. It is probable that, had there been any immediate military object in doing so, it would have been possible at this stage to have re-occupied the Upper Tochi posts with little opposition, as the tribes were thoroughly frightened.

59. Meanwhile the situation in the Derajat had not improved. A number of posts, including Manjhi, Gomal, Luni, and Zarkani, held by Frontier Constabulary, were seriously threatened and communication with Jandola was cut. Kulachi and Draband also reported lashkars of Sherannis and Wazirs in their vicinity. A force despatched to the relief of Gomal post succeeded, however, in evacuating the garrison, and Draband and Kulachi were occupied by mixed detachments on the night of 1st-2nd June. On the 3rd June a lashkar of about 400 was driven into the hills with a loss of 30 men, and on the same day Manjhi post was reinforced by a column from Tank after some fighting. On the 4th, a lashkar of 500 Mahsuds which was threatening Girni post was successfully dealt with and the garrison of the post reinforced. Jandola, though the water-supply had been cut and the post was surrounded by the enemy, had not been seriously assaulted. The garrison had supplies up to the 24th June and water storage for 15 days. Wholesale desertions had occurred from the Frontier Constabulary at Demandi, Moghalkot, Drazinda and Luni. Chaudhwan was attacked on the night of 4th-5th June and partially looted by about 200 Sherannis, and Bigwam Shumala near Paharpur was raided by a gang of Mahsuds.

60. With the arrival of three Indian infantry battalions from the Tochi, Major-General Climo ordered a column to march to Jandola on the 9th June to clear up the situation. No opposition was met with on the march, though the tribesmen attempted to prevent the restoration of the water-supply after the column had reached its destination. After re-victualling the post and changing the garrison, the column returned to Khirgi on the 11th June.

61. About the 9th June reports were received and were subsequently confirmed that, in spite of the terms of the armistice, an Afghan force of about 300 men with 2 guns had reached Wana. This detachment appears to have been given a purely passive rôle and to have confined its activities mainly to anti-British propaganda amongst the tribes.

62. On the 11th June, on receipt of reliable information that the village of Drazinda was serving the purpose of a supply depôt for the various raiding gangs in the vicinity, an air raid was carried out against it and a number of bombs dropped. The effect of this raid was considerable and for a time the activities of the tribesmen showed a marked decrease. On the 13th June, Raghza village was destroyed for complicity in attacks on Gomal and Manjhi posts, and a large amount of fodder removed to Murtaza. The following day Parwara, in the Sheranni country, was bombed. On the 18th June, arrangements were made for the re-establishment of the Luni and Zarkani posts with militia garrisons. These two posts had been partially destroyed by the tribesmen, but were repaired and occupied on the 28th June with the object of checking the recrudescence of cattle stealing in the neighbourhood and of enabling work to be resumed on the Gomal river head-works at Kotazam and Diwan Shah. On the 25th June, four squadrons of cavalry and a section of mountain artillery, with 2 aeroplanes co-operating, undertook punitive operations against Drazinda, on supplies from which the Sheranni and Wazir gangs of raiders were dependent. The village was destroyed and over 500 head of cattle captured.

63. Early in July, Major-General Climo concentrated a small force of all arms at Dardoni with the object of co-operating with the Kohat-Kurram force in an advance into Khost, should the peace negotiations fall through. The concentration of this force appears to have been interpreted by the tribes as preparatory to an advance into the Upper Tochi, and on the 7th July a lashkar, reported at over 1,200 Mahsuds and Wazirs, was seen entrenching and sangaring a position at Boya. Next day a half-hearted attack was made on the North Waziristan Militia piquets as they moved out from Isha, and on the 14th a cleverly organised attack on the aerodrome at Bannu was carried out by a band of 60 or 70 Shabi Khel Mahsuds. The aerodrome, which is situated about five miles out of Bannu on the Tochi road, was guarded by a platoon of Indian infantry. The enemy made a determined attempt to break into the hangar but were counter-attacked and driven off with loss. No damage was done to the machines.

64. On the 24th July, consequent upon the capture of one of our convoys at Kapip in Zhob, Major-General Climo concentrated at Murtaza a force of one squadron of cavalry, one section of mountain artillery, and one and a half battalions of Indian infantry, his intention being to give the impression that preparations were on foot for an advance up the Gomal, and thereby to draw the Wazir lashkars back to oppose him. The ruse was completely successful.

65. During the latter half of July, Vihowa was attacked several times by Wazirs; on the 18th July they succeeded in getting away with some loot, but otherwise did no important damage.

66. Several minor enterprises were carried out by the tribesmen against our piquets in the Tochi between 28th July and the 8th August. On the 29th July a North Waziristan Militia piquet at Khajuri was ambushed by about 70 Mahsuds; on the 3rd August piquets south of the road between Isha and Miranshah were engaged all day with tribal lashkars and suffered some casualties; on the 8th August our troops moving out to piquet the road between Saidgi and Shinki were ambushed by 200 Abdulai Mahsuds and suffered somewhat heavily. These incidents can be attributed to lack of experience in frontier warfare, and a failure to recognise the necessity for constant vigilance when dealing with expert enemies like the Mahsuds and Wazirs.

67. Although no major operations were carried out by the Waziristan Force during the period under review, there were few days on which troops on some part of this wide front were not engaged. The elusiveness of the enemy with whom they had to deal necessitated constant readiness and in many cases long and rapid marches. Escort duties were heavy; piqueting was continuous; and the troops were subjected to frequent sniping by night. The heat during June and July was abnormal even for that part of the frontier. I cannot speak too highly of the cheerful manner in which all hardships were borne. Whenever the tribesmen were met, all ranks shewed that desire to get to close quarters and use their bayonet, which is the true spirit of the offensive; and this is especially gratifying in troops who for the most part were young and without previous war experience. Major-General Climo brings to notice the following units as especially deserving of mention:—

27th Light Cavalry.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.

41st Dogras.

55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

2-2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

OPERATIONS OF THE BALUCHISTAN FORCE.

68. When mobilization was ordered, the troops at the disposal of the General Officer Commanding the Baluchistan Force consisted of:—

- (a) the 4th Division (of which the two field batteries were located in their peace station at Hyderabad, Sind; one British battalion was temporarily employed at Lahore in connection with disturbances in the Punjab; and two Indian battalions were on detached duty at Chaman and Peshin respectively);
- (b) the 12th Mounted Brigade;
- (c) two Indian battalions and one regiment of Indian cavalry, and the Zhob Militia, in Zhob and Loralai;
- (d) a force of two squadrons, two companies of sappers and miners and three battalions, together with about 1,500 levies, allotted as line of communication defence troops on the Nushki extension railway, and the 650 miles of road between railhead and Meshed.

Only two aeroplanes were immediately available on mobilization, as the bulk of No. 114 Squadron was employed in connection with internal disturbances.

69. At the outbreak of war the enemy forces in southern and western Afghanistan were estimated at 16 battalions (of which one formed the garrison of Fort Spin Baldak), 11 batteries of artillery and 5 regiments of cavalry. The number of tribesmen which it was estimated could co-operate with these regular troops amounted to about 40,000 men.

70. On May 8th Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, C.B., C.S.I., assumed command of the Baluchistan Force in addition to the command of 4th Division; on the 20th he handed over command of the latter to Major-General N. G. Woodyatt, C.B., transferred from Waziristan. Lieutenant-General Wapshare was informed that the policy of the Government of India in regard to the Baluchistan area was to show a bold front and, to carry out this policy,

I authorised him to make any reconnaissances which might be necessary. There was no indication at this time of any hostile force moving on Chaman, and the nearest enemy troops were those garrisoning Fort Spin Baldak. Reports were soon received, however, of large gatherings of Afghan troops at Wazikhwa on the Zhob border. These troops had arrived from Ghazni and Kabul and their probable intention was to overawe the Ghilzais and force them and other tribes to join in the *Jihad* with the object of attacking the Fort Sandeman area, or of invading the upper Zhob valley. The Achakzais, who live half in Afghan and half in British territory, were also becoming restless.

71. Lieutenant-General Wapshare considered that it would be strategically unsound to detach a force to reinforce the Zhob at this juncture, and that his best plan of action would be to take the offensive and attack Fort Baldak. The capture of Fort Baldak would have the immediate effect of diverting the attention of the troops threatening the Zhob, and a successful offensive from Chaman would have a great moral effect on the tribesmen, more especially on the Achakzais. On May 5th I authorised Lieutenant-General Wapshare to attack and destroy at his discretion any Afghan force which might advance to Spin Baldak, and directed that the fort should, if captured, be razed to the ground. Owing to shortage of rolling-stock, which delayed the arrival of the divisional howitzer battery from Hyderabad, the attack on the fort was postponed till the 27th. The troops employed consisted of the 4th Division (less 10th Infantry Brigade), assisted by some units of the 12th Mounted Brigade. To ensure secrecy, no preliminary reconnaissance was made by the cavalry, but the necessity of this was obviated to a great extent by the simplicity of the terrain; reconnaissances of the fort had also been carried out daily from the air. The attack involved considerable preliminary preparation. A large number of light scaling ladders were issued to the assaulting columns, as also were rafts for use in the event of the ditch being found to have been filled in. A train of water-kegs or camels was also organized, as the water-supply of Fort Baldak was derived from outside sources 12 miles distant and under the control of the enemy.

72. In the early morning of May 27th, the cavalry moved forward in two columns with the object of skirting both sides of the fort, forming a cordon in rear astride the two roads leading to Kandahar, and thus making the escape of the garrison impossible. A white flag was then sent from Chaman to demand the surrender of the fort, and, failing acceptance, to inform the Commander that if there were any women in the fort they could be sent out with an escort of twelve men under safe conduct. The white flag was fired on, and Lieutenant-General Wapshare therefore ordered the attack to proceed.

73. After a bombardment lasting two and a half hours, the artillery had reduced the towers of the fort to a crumbling condition, and the parapet had been breached in several places. While this bombardment was in progress, about two hundred of the enemy broke out of the fort and made for the hills to the north. They were caught under heavy rifle and machine gun fire, and also attacked by the cavalry; it is improbable that more than thirty of the party reached the hills. The fort was assaulted by the 1-22nd Punjabis, whose leading company entered the main gate, and by good use of their Lewis guns quickly secured the first foothold. The 4th Gurkha Rifles simultaneously stormed the south-east face by means of scaling ladders, and in a few minutes the fort was in our hands. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment captured the ridge and towers in a most gallant style, gaining their objectives a few minutes before the main defences had been scaled. The only organized resistance now remaining was from a *sangar* which held up the advance of the Royal West Kent Regiment. The Duke of Wellington's Regiment worked round in rear of the *sangar* with bombs, and not a single man escaped from it.

74. The enemy had shown the greatest bravery throughout the operation, and when the assaulting columns reached their objectives the survivors continued a hand-to-hand fight. The mopping up parties had to clear the numerous cellars with bombs and bayonets. Out of the garrison of about 600 men, 169 were taken prisoners, about 30 escaped, and the remainder were either killed or buried in the ruins. Daud Shah, the Commander, was among those who escaped, but he was severely wounded.

75. The fall of Fort Baldak had the desired effect of relieving the situation in Zhob, but the evacuation of the Tochi and the retirement of the remnants of the Wana garrison through Zhob produced an atmosphere of unrest among the tribesmen in the Fort Sandeman area. The Zhob Militia were employed to help the Wana garrison into Mir Ali Khel by piqueting a portion of the route between that place and Moghalkot, but the loss of a British Officer killed was the signal for wholesale desertions, and only about one-sixth of the corps could be counted on during the remainder of the operations. A mobile column was accordingly formed in Zhob, under the command of Brigadier-General de C. O'Grady, C.I.E., Commanding the 10th Infantry Brigade. While this column was concentrating, a detachment of 200 Gurkhas, proceeding as a reinforcement to Fort Sandeman and accompanied by a small detachment of Zhob Militia Cavalry, was attacked in the vicinity of Fort Sandeman and suffered heavy losses before reaching its destination. Communication with Fort Sandeman was interrupted and for a time attacks on the various posts on the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road were of frequent occurrence. Brigadier-General O'Grady reached Kapip, near Fort Sandeman, on the 20th June and remained in the area for some time carrying out punitive measures.

76. In the meantime the situation on the Chaman front had developed rapidly. Enemy forces amounting to about eight battalions, four regiments of cavalry, twenty-six guns, and twenty machine guns under the command of General Abdul Qudus, had concentrated in the Takht and Murgha-Chaman areas, with advanced detachments at Tsagai springs and Sheroba. On our side, a strong line of defence, covering a length of twelve miles and consisting of a series of lunettes at intervals of 600 yards, had been completed between New Chaman and Bogra water-works; and, in addition to this, New Chaman and the mobilization camp there were protected by a separate encirclement of strong points and wire fencing.

77. In dealing with the situation thus created, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with a problem of considerable difficulty. Within striking distance of his main force at Chaman, and concentrated within a comparatively small area, lay the bulk of the Afghan southern army. Each group of Afghan regulars had its following of armed tribesmen, who, though lacking cohesion and organization, were fired by the spirit of *Jehad* and threatened to become formidable adversaries under the elation of success. In ordinary circumstances, Lieutenant-General Wapshare's course of action would have been clear, *viz.*, to attack and destroy the force opposed to him; but the political situation precluded him from adopting this obvious solution. Moreover, the difficulty of his position was aggravated by anxiety in regard to the Zhob, for Afghan agents, whether by accident or design, had succeeded in arousing the hostility of the tribes all along the Baluchistan border and in creating a situation in Zhob, which at one time threatened to develop into general insurrection. Great political importance attached to the maintenance of the line stretching from Peshin, through Hindu Bagh, Kila Saifulla, Gawal, Haiderzai and Murgha Kibzai, to Musa Khel; for on this depended our ability to prevent the Afghan and British border tribes from penetrating the rich districts of Loralai and Sibi and from gaining contact with the Marris, a tribe which, had they risen, would have added seriously to our embarrassments by harassing our communications with India. He was thus faced with two conflicting considerations, *viz.*, to maintain his striking force at Chaman at sufficient strength to attack and disperse the Afghan army opposed to him, should the peace negotiations break down; or, alternatively, to accept the risk of reducing his striking force, with the object of restoring and maintaining order in Zhob. It appeared to me clear that the strong inducement to dissipate our strength should be resisted as the governing factor in the situation was our ability to strike hard and quickly at such Afghan forces as lay within reach. I was of opinion that a heavy blow dealt at Abdul Qudus's force on the Chaman front would react quickly along the Baluchistan border, and produce the desired solution to the problem in Zhob. I, therefore, directed Lieutenant-General Wapshare to maintain his striking force at Chaman at full strength and with the highest possible degree of mobility.

78. Lieutenant-General Wapshare accordingly recalled Brigadier-General O'Grady from Zhob, together with as many troops as could be spared from that area. I had been able to despatch a reinforcement of three battalions and one mountain battery to the Baluchistan area, and with these

Lieutenant-General Wapshare was able to complete the concentration of the 4th Division at Chaman and secure the Loralai-Fort Sandeman road for the time being. In spite of the terms of the armistice, the enemy continued to encroach near the British border, and sniping was of daily occurrence. To complete his preparations to meet a possible breakdown of the negotiations, Lieutenant-General Wapshare moved the 10th Infantry Brigade, less two battalions but strengthened by the addition of a mountain battery and a detachment of cavalry, to the top of the Bogra pass, in order to deny the Toba plateau to the enemy as well as to secure the Bogra water-supply and his own railway communications.

79. Numerous reliable reports were received about this time of hostile activity on the border north of Hindu Bagh, which appeared to indicate that the enemy intended to make a determined advance into the Upper Zhob. The situation at Fort Sandeman was also disquieting. The withdrawal of Brigadier-General O'Grady's force had been followed by a concentration of Wazirs and Mahsuds who were joined by disaffected parties of Mando Khel and Sheranni tribesmen. A wireless party and a section of mountain guns marching from Babar to Fort Sandeman under escort of two companies of Gurkha Rifles and a small detachment of Zhob Militia were attacked at Kapip on July the 6th by about 300 Wazirs and local tribesmen who held sangared positions across the road. The enemy resisted the advance of our column with great determination, but were eventually driven off, leaving 37 dead including their leader. On July the 14th an unsuccessful attack on Lakaband was followed immediately by an attack on a convoy moving to Fort Sandeman. An escort, consisting of a section of mountain guns, 225 men of the 1st Gurkha Rifles and 75 Zhob Militia, was sent from Fort Sandeman to Babar in relief of the escort which had accompanied the convoy from Lakaband, but was itself attacked on the return journey near Kapip by a force of Wazirs and Sherannis estimated at between 1,200 and 2,000 men, who had collected from a great distance and with great secrecy. A gallant attempt was made to clear the tribes on either side of the road, but this was only partially successful, and several commanding points remained in the hands of the enemy. From these points he poured a heavy fire into the column, inflicting numerous casualties on men and animals; and, while holding up the advance of the column, repeatedly attacked the flanks and rear guard. The troops resisted with great bravery, but they were altogether outnumbered, and at nightfall the tribesmen rushed the convoy in overwhelming strength. Fierce hand-to-hand fighting ensued in which the escort was gradually overpowered and swept away, with the loss of the two mountain guns and practically the whole of the transport. The remnants made their way to Fort Sandeman in small parties.

80. This incident had the inevitable result of raising the tribesmen's morale, and the local situation was seriously aggravated. It became imperative to organize another mobile column in the Zhob, but in order to do so, Lieutenant-General Wapshare was faced with great difficulties in regard to transport, for his railhead at Harnai was 170 miles from Fort Sandeman and the road traversed a difficult and mountainous country. Hired transport refused to move beyond Loralai under any circumstances. He was, therefore, compelled to transfer one of his camel transport corps from Chaman to the Zhob, and this reduced his radius of action against the Afghan forces concentrated against him on the Chaman front. The concentration of the column was also much delayed by heavy rains which breached the road and railway, and it was not ready to move from its base at Murgha till August 12th, by which date reports indicated that the Wazir and Mahsud *lashkars* were dispersing to their homes. The main objective of the column, therefore, became the re-rationing of Fort Sandeman and the re-establishing of the road posts.

81. In the meantime news had been received that a *lashkar* of 500 men, mainly Zhob Militia deserters and, therefore, well-armed, had occupied Murgha, Fakirzai and the hills immediately north of Hindu Bagh. In attempting to deal with these the Hindu Bagh garrison had suffered appreciable loss. Reinforcements, including an armoured motor battery, were accordingly sent to Hindu Bagh. The enemy attempted to intercept the battery which was acting as escort to a convoy, but were quickly driven off after heavy losses had been inflicted on them.

82. No important operations occurred on the Nushki extension railway or the line of communication in East Persia. The line was well organized and the troops soundly disposed. Armoured trains were also improvised and proved a great deterrent to raiders. A small column was concentrated in Seistan, consisting of 4 mountain guns, an infantry battalion, and 300 mounted levies, but no serious raid took place.

CONCLUSION.

83. It now only remains for me to express my appreciation of the manner in which commanders, staffs, troops and administrative services faced and overcame the difficulties of this campaign. The enemy rarely gave the troops an opportunity of meeting him in open fight, but when he did so, our superior discipline, training and leadership enabled us to overcome opposition with much ease. I have already referred to the fine military spirit in which the troops accepted the burden of this campaign; this spirit was fully maintained in the field, and all ranks, British and Indian, showed themselves to be animated by that determination to close with the enemy which is the surest guarantee of success. No greater testimony of this spirit could be adduced than the cheerfulness with which all ranks endured the trying climatic conditions prevailing and the discomforts inevitable in the opening stages of a campaign. The lot of the troops and administrative personnel detailed to posts on the lines of communication was a particularly hard one, for communications with the frontier pass through a belt of country possessing a climate of exceptional severity and scanty facilities for providing comfort or recreation. Nevertheless, this spirit of cheerfulness was nowhere more in evidence than among these posts.

84. The work of the Royal Air Force under the direction of Brigadier-General N. D. K. McEwen, C.M.G., D.S.O., was carried out under peculiarly difficult and dangerous conditions. The machines could only be used during the heat of the day at considerable risk, but pilots and observers unhesitatingly answered every call made upon them and rendered invaluable service throughout. The same may be said of the workshop personnel who laboured untiringly under most trying climatic conditions.

85. The units of the Machine Gun Corps were used for the first time in frontier operations during this campaign, and have amply proved their value. The work of the Armoured Motor Batteries has emphasized the great utility of this weapon in frontier fighting.

86. The Signal Service has performed its duties to my entire satisfaction. In spite of many difficulties of ground and constant interruption by the enemy, communications have been quickly established and efficiently maintained. The service has been handicapped by the lack of British reinforcements to replace evacuations, and it is greatly to the credit of the officers and men who remained at duty that so high a standard of efficiency was maintained. I am also much indebted to the Indian Postal and Telegraph Departments for their assistance and for the readiness which they have met demands on their already strained resources.

87. The duties of the Engineer and Works Services have been particularly onerous. The construction, upkeep or repair of roads, railways, bridges, and defences; the provision of barracks, camps and hospitals, water supplies, ice factories, and electric installations; the erection of a ropeway through the Khaibar; these and various other projects have necessitated the employment of a large number of sapper and miner units, field and railway companies, pioneer battalions and labour units. I desire to express my high appreciation of the devotion which have characterised the work of these units and which has contributed so largely to the comfort and welfare of the troops.

88. As already stated, I have had every reason to be satisfied with the work of the Veterinary, Remounts, Ordnance, Supply and Transport Services, the latter of whom were the chief sufferers during the cholera outbreak. The energy and promptness displayed in dealing with this outbreak reflects the greatest credit on the Medical Service, whose work throughout has been deserving of the highest praise. I desire also to express the gratitude of the army to the Nursing Sisters whose devotion under most trying conditions has done much to mitigate the suffering of patients in hospitals. The spiritual welfare of the troops has been in capable hands.

89. My special thanks are due to the Red Cross Association, under the direction of their Commissioner the Honourable Mr. W. M. Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E., for their immediate and continued ministrations to the comfort not only of those in hospital, but wherever help was needed; to the Comforts for the Troops Fund, who brought the whole of their admirable organisation into play to ameliorate the conditions under which the troops were serving; and to the number of devoted ladies and gentlemen who contributed with unremitting zeal to the welfare of the troops. The work of the Y. M. C. A. was also of great value.

I take this opportunity also of tendering my thanks for the services rendered by the Railway Administration throughout India, and especially to the North-Western Railway for the admirable manner in which they have met the heavy calls made upon them and for the unremitting energy which made it possible to concentrate and maintain so large a force. The success of the arrangements for concentration was due in large measure to the cordial co-operation of the Railway Board.

90. The advice and assistance of the Hon'ble Sir A. H. Grant, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., and the Hon'ble Mr. Denys Bray, C.I.E., who successively held the appointment of Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department during the period of the operations, of the Hon'ble Sir George Roos-Keppel, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., late Chief Commissioner of the North-West Frontier Province, and of the Hon'ble Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I., C.I.E., late Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, have been of the greatest value throughout. I am also much indebted to the political officers attached to the headquarters of the forces in the field.

91. I desire also to express my gratitude and appreciation of the assistance which the Ruling Princes and Chiefs have generally rendered in this emergency. It will be remembered that before the close of the Great War, the Alwar and Bharatpur Darbars offered their Imperial Service Troops for incorporation in the Indian Army, and that five other Darbars, namely, Bikanir, Dholpur, Jodhpur, Kolhapur and Patiala, agreed to the formation in their States of new battalions of the Indian Army. The units thus incorporated in the Indian Army were retransferred to the Darbars on the conclusion of the Great War and the newly raised regiments were disbanded; but on the outbreak of war on the frontier, every Darbar possessing Imperial Service Troops once more placed them at the disposal of the Government of India, notwithstanding that many of these units had only just returned from active service overseas. Contingents of cavalry, infantry, artillery, sappers and miners and transport from nineteen States were employed either with the Field Army or on garrison duty. Many offers of personal services were also received, and appointments on the staff in the field were held by the Rulers of Patiala, Dholpur, Rutlam, and Baria, the two brothers of His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala and the two sons of the Nawab of Loharu. Many offers of motor-cars, camels and money were also received and accepted.

92. I further wish to express my grateful thanks to the Nepal Government for their generous assistance and co-operation. In spite of serious climatic difficulties His Excellency the Prime Minister of Nepal again sent to our aid a contingent of Nepalese troops accompanied by two generals of the Nepalese army. The two battalions forming the contingent were a welcome addition to our resources.

93. Finally, I desire to express my high appreciation of the services rendered by the three Force Commanders.

General Sir A. A. Barrett commanded the North-West Frontier Force with the military skill and instinct associated with his name. His profound experience of frontier warfare and his sagacious advice were at all times of the greatest value to Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant-General R. Wapshare, Commanding the Baluchistan Force, gave evidence of his military qualities by the manner in which the attack on Spin Baldak was executed. The small number of casualties sustained is a testimony to the thoroughness of his preliminary arrangements. His high powers of organisation were displayed in the measures taken to ensure the health and well-being of those under his command.

Major-General S. H. Climo, Commanding the Waziristan Force, dealt with the many difficult situations which arose within his area with marked

ability, and has shown himself as skilful in the handling of troops as in ordering the administrative arrangements necessary for their comfort.

94. I attach a list of those whose services have been of particular value and whose assistance and work I desire to bring specially to notice.

NOTE.—The list of mentions referred to in para. 94 of the despatch is not yet ready for publication.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Home Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

MEDICAL.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

No. 259.—Captain R. B. Lloyd, M.B., I.M.S., Resident Medical Officer, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Chemical Examiner, Bengal, and Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Rai Chuni Lal Basu Bahadur, retired, from the date he assumes charge of his duties and until further orders.

H. D. CRAIK,
Offg. Addl. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following notification, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department, published in the *Gazette of India* dated the 20th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

INCOME-TAX.

Delhi, the 19th March 1920.

No. 927F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Income-tax Act, 1918 (VII of 1918), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the said Act shall not, up to 31st March 1920, apply to the children allowance granted under Army Instruction (India), No. 160 of 1919.

J. E. C. JUKES,
Joint Secretary to the Govt of India.

The following notifications, issued by the Government of India, in the Department of Commerce, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,
Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CUSTOMS—WAR.

Delhi, the 20th March 1920.

No. 2411-D.—The following Board of Trade list, dated the 13th February 1920, on the subject of prohibitions of export from the United Kingdom, is published for general information :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS LICENSING SECTION,

BOARD OF TRADE,

GT. GEORGE STREET,

S. W. 1.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS, &c., 13th February 1920.

The list cancels all similar lists and supplements issued prior to the above date.

List A and B.

List C.

Open General Licences for Exports APPENDIX No. I.

General Information with regard to Export Regulations to certain Countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean.

Transhipment in the United Kingdom.

This consolidated "List of Export Prohibited Goods" is amended and issued fortnightly. Exporters, who desire to have copies of each list posted to them during the current year, can do so on payment of a registration fee of 2s. 6d. for one copy of each issue. Should more than one copy of each issue be required, an additional payment should be made at the rate of 2d. per copy for each month or 2s. for each additional copy to the end of the current year.

Exporters who desire to have their names placed on the register should make application to the Stationery Clerk, Import and Export Licensing Section, enclosing Money Orders payable to the Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade.

Applications for licences and all correspondence should be addressed to :—

The Director, Import and Export Licensing Section,
Board of Trade,
Gt. George Street,
S. W. 1.

LIST A AND B.

List of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Order of Council.

A licence is required to export goods marked (A) to any destination abroad.

A licence is required to export goods marked (B) to any destination abroad, except British Possessions and Protectorates, to which goods marked (B) can be exported without licence, provided the goods are not transhipped at foreign ports.

- (B) Aeroplane engines and their component parts.
- (B) Aircraft, other than balloons, of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.
- Alumina, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Ammonia, sulphate of, and mixtures containing sulphate of ammonia.
- (A) *Animals, living, for food (other than horses).
- Apatites, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Apparatus which can be used for the storage or projection of compressed or liquefied gases, flame, acids or other destructive agents capable of use in warlike operations and their component parts.
- (A) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material.
- (A) Armoured motor-cars.
- (A) Arms, not being Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Bacon and Ham, including Tinned Bacon and Ham.
- Banknotes, *see* Notes.
- (A) Barley, barley flour and barley meal.
- (A) Basic slag.
- (A) Bayonets and their component parts.
- Bran, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Bread.
- Brewers' grains, *see* Grains.
- Bullion, *see* Gold and Silver.
- (A) Butter.
- (A) Cakes and Meals (which may be used as forage or food for animals), the following:—
- Husk Meal,
- Linseed cake and meal,
- Maize germ meal,
- Maize meal and flour.
- (A) Calfskins.
- (A) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts.
- (A) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts.
- (A) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts, and tools, appurtenances and accessories for the filling and repair of rifles and shot-gun cartridges.
- Castings, *see* Armour Plates.
- Cattle foods, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- Cattle hides, *see* Hides.
- Caustic potash, *see* Potash.
- (A) Cheese.
- (A) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of the Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal.
- (A) †Coal tar, all products obtainable therefrom and derivatives thereof, whether actually so obtained or derived from other sources (including all mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives), suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes or explosives.
- (A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations.
- (A) Cocoa raw.
- (A) Cod liver oil and preparations containing cod liver oil.
- Coin, *see* Gold; Silver.
- (A) Coke and manufactured fuel.
- Combings, *see* Malt.
- Compound cakes and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Confectionery manufactured wholly or partly of sugar.
- Corn offals, *see* Offals.
- Cows, bulls, etc., *see* Animals.
- Culms, *see* Malt.
- (A) Dari.
- Distillers' grains, *see* Grains, &c.
- (B) Docks, floating, and their component parts.
- (A) Dried figs.
- (A) †Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes and dyestuffs.
- (A) Eggs in shells.
- Engines, *see* Aeroplane.
- (A) Ergot of rye, and the liquid extract of ergot.
- (A) Explosives.
- (A) Figs, dried.

* Application for licence to export livestock should be made on Application Form "L," copies of which can be obtained from the Stationery Clerk, Export Licence Department.

† The following proprietary dyes may, however, be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is permitted:—

Dolly dyes.	Drummer dyes.
Diamond dyes.	Dixon's home dyes.
Maypole dyes.	

Creosote oil and anthracene oil (green oil) containing no substance suitable for making dyes or explosives are not included under the coal tar, etc., heading, *vide* announcement in Board of Trade Journal dated the 29th January 1920.

- (A) Firearms and their component parts.
- (A) Fish except the following:—
tinned, preserved or frozen fish, chinchards, sprats, herrings, crayfish, prawns, lobsters and fresh salmon.
- (A) Salmon, tinned.
- (A) Flax, raw.
Flour, *see* Barley; Maize; Rice; Rye; Wheat.
Foodstuffs, *see* specific headings.
Forage and food which may be used for animals, *see* specific headings as, *e.g.*, Cakes; Hay, Oats, &c.
- (A) Forage, green.
Fuel, manufactured, *see* Coke.
- (A) Fruit, dried, the following—
Figs.
Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Sultanas.
- (A) Fruit, preserved, other than dried fruits preserved in sugar.
- (A) Game.
- (A) Gold, coin and bullion.
- (A) Grains, brewers' and distillers'.
- (A) Green forage.
- (A) Grenades and component parts thereof.
- (A) Guanos, except whale guano.
Guns, *see* Cannon, Firearms, Machine-guns.
- (A) Hay.
- (A) Hides, British and Irish, cattle.
Husk meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war or for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea.
- (A) Indigo, synthetic.
Jam, *see* Fruit preserved.
- (A) Lard; except imitation (compound) lard and neutral lard.
- (A) Lime phosphate, *see* Phosphate Rock.
- (A) Linseed.
Linseed cake and meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Livestock, *see* Animals.
- (A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- (A) Maize.
- (A) Maize germs.
Maize geyn meal, *see* Cakes and Meals.
Maize meal and flour, *see* Cakes and Meals.
- (A) Malt dust, culms, sprouts or combings.
- (A) Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or potash.
Marmalade, *see* Fruit preserved.
Meals, *see* Barley; Cakes; Rye; Wheat.
- (A) Meat, fresh and frozen, of all kinds, except offals, turtle meat and horse-flesh.
Middlings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Milk, condensed or preserved (other than milk powder).
Mill dust and screenings, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (B) Mines and their component parts.
- (A) Nicotine and its compounds.
*Notes of the Bank of France.
- (A) Notes, Russian rouble.
- (A) Oats.
Offals of corn and grain which may be used as food for animals, the following:—
(A) Bran.
(A) Middlings.
(A) Mill dust and screenings.
(A) Pollard.
(A) Rice meal (or bran) and dust.
(A) Sharps.
Oil, cod liver, *see* Cod Liver Oil.
- (A) Onions.
- (A) Opium and its preparations.
- (A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations.
Ordnance, *see* Cannon; Carriages.
- (A) Phosphate rock, namely:—Apatites; Phosphates of lime and alumina.
Pistols, *see* Firearms.
Pollard, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash.
- (A) Potash, muriate, sulphate, and crude manurial potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances.
- (A) Potassium carbonate and mixtures containing potassium carbonate.
- (B) Potassium permanganate.
- (A) Potatoes.
- (A) Poultry.
Preserves, *see* Fruit, &c.
- (A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts.
- (A) Quinine sulphate.
- (A) Raisins (except Californian seeded raisins).
Rice meal (or bran) and dust, *see* Offals of Corn.
- (A) Rice and rice flour.

* Notes of the Bank of France are prohibited to all destinations except to destinations in France.

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| <p>Rifles, <i>see</i> Firearms.
 Russian rouble notes, <i>see</i> Notes.
 (A) Rye, rye flour and meal.
 Salmon, tinned, <i>see</i> Fish.
 (A) Sausages, pork, except tinned pork sausages.
 Screenings, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.
 Seeds, <i>see</i> Cereals mentioned by name.
 (A) Semolina.
 Sharps, <i>see</i> Offals of Corn.
 Sheep, <i>see</i> Animals.
 (A) Silver bullion, specie and British coin.
 Skins, <i>see</i> Calfskins; Hides.
 (A) Spirits, <i>see</i> Whisky.
 (A) Sugar, cane and beet, <i>see</i> also Confectionery.
 (A) Sultanas.
 (A) Superphosphates.
 (A) Tea other than green tea.</p> | <p>(B) Torpedoes and their component parts.
 (B) Torpedo tubes.
 Vegetables, <i>see</i> Onions; Potatoes.
 Venison, <i>see</i> Game.
 (A) Vessels of 15 tons gross and over.
 (A) Wheat, wheat flour and wheat meal, and all articles, mixtures and preparations containing wheat, wheat flour, or wheat meal.
 (A) Whisky.
 Wool and woollen goods :—
 (see also Appendix No. 1 for camel hair, cashmere, alpaca and mohair).
 (A) Wool tops and mixtures thereof.
 (A) Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.
 Yarns, <i>see</i> Wool.
 (A) Yeast.</p> |
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LIST C

List C comprises all goods not included in List A or B.

Goods on List C may be exported without licence to all destinations with which trading is allowed.

APPENDIX No. 1.

GENERAL LICENCES FOR EXPORTS.

An open General Licence has been issued, permitting the exportation of the following goods (without application to the Export Licence Department) to all destinations except those foreign destinations to which goods on List C (*see* above) are prohibited from export.

- | | |
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| <p>Alpaca, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Bird Seed.
 Blanc-mange powder.
 Cake mixture.
 Camel hair, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Cashmere, and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Cement for building and engineering purposes.
 Chillies.
 Cocoa and milk, coffee and milk, chocolate and milk, sweetened or unsweetened, in tins.
 Custard powder.
 Gloy.
 Horseflesh.
 Koffio.</p> | <p>Lactol.
 Lactogol.
 Mango chutney, tomato chutney, and tomato ketchup.
 Marmite.
 Minced meat and mince pies.
 Mixtures and preparations containing not more than 10 per cent. aniline colour, not otherwise prohibited.
 Mohair and noils, waste and yarns thereof.
 Paisley flour.
 Paint other than gold paint.
 "Phosto" animal food.
 Pudding powder.
 Puddings.
 Restorine.
 Vanilla custard.</p> |
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SAMPLES.

An open general licence has been issued which permits the free export of all *bona fide* samples of prohibited goods to all destinations with which trade is now permitted. Samples exported under this licence may be used only for genuine sample purposes, *i.e.*, for obtaining orders from foreign buyers, and may not be sold except with the written consent of the Export Licence Department, but such consent may be dispensed with when it is desired to sell the articles in the country of destination after they have fulfilled their purposes as samples. Exporters will be required to satisfy the Customs Authorities that the goods presented for export under this licence are *bona fide* samples, and to make a declaration to that effect on the relative shipping documents.

This notice only applies to samples of goods which require licences for export to the particular destination concerned.

In addition, the consent of the Export Licence Department is not required for the sale of samples which, though within the scheme at the actual time they were exported, could be exported outside the scheme at the actual time of the proposed sale.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR COAL EXPORTS.

An Open General Licence has been issued, with effect from Thursday, 1st January, 1920, permitting the export of coal, coke and manufactured fuel to all destinations abroad except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria, subject always to the approval, previously obtained, of the Controller of Coal Mines or his duly authorised representative, and subject to shipment being made in a vessel approved by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise or their Officers.

The Customs Authorities will require pre-entry to be made in all cases; and at ports where there is a duly authorised local representative of the Controller of Coal Mines (*see list below*), the approval referred to above will be signified by his endorsement on the pre-entry form, which must be presented to him for the purpose before shipment.

Where shipment is proposed to be made from a port not included in the list given below, it will be necessary for application for the Controller's approval to be made to the Export Branch of the Coal Mines Department in London. Shipments from all ports in the United Kingdom to the destinations excluded from the purview of the general licence must still be covered by an export licence from the Coal Mines Department.

The following are the ports shipments from which will be covered by the local representative's endorsement on pre-entry :—

District.	Controller's Representatives.
All Scottish ports ...	Mr. W. D. Fuller, 4, Dunlop Street, Glasgow.
From Amble to Middlesbrough inclusive.	Mr. W. R. Fisher, Guildhall Chambers, Quayside, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Humber ports (Hull to Grimsby inclusive).	Mr. A. D. Upton, 120, Alfred Gelder Street, Hull.
Mersey ports ...	Mr. J. Melrandi, Dock Board Offices, Liverpool.
From Burry Port to New-port inclusive.	Mr. L. R. Lewis, Cymrie Buildings, Cardiff.

OPEN GENERAL LICENSE FOR THE EXPORT OF INDUSTRIAL EXPLOSIVES, SMOOTH-BORE GUNS, AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of industrial explosives, smooth-bore guns, and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licenses to the Export License Department :—

British Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).
 French Possessions and Protectorates (*see note below*).
 United States of America.
 South America.
 Japan and Korea.
 Asiatic Russia.
 France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Serbia, Roumania, Norway, Sweeden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, and Iceland.

In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Arms Convention," all destinations in the prohibited areas set out in Article 6 will still require a specific export licence for all arms and ammunition.

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF AIRCRAFT, ETC.

An open general licence has been issued for the export of the under-mentioned goods to all destinations except Russia, Germany, Hungary, Austria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Applications are no longer to be made

to the Export Licence Department in respect of the export of these goods to countries other than those mentioned :—

“Aeroplane engines and their component parts. Aircraft, other than balloons of all kinds, and their component parts, together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft.”

OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF PARCELS CONTAINING MISCELLANEOUS FOODSTUFFS.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export by parcel post of parcels containing one or more varieties of food-stuffs (for the personal use of the addressee and *not* for trading purposes) to all destinations with which trading is allowed, provided that any such parcel may not contain more than two pounds of sugar or more than one pound of butter. Applications need, therefore, no longer be submitted to the Import and Export Licensing Section in respect of the export of such parcels by parcel post.

GENERAL INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO EXPORT REGULATIONS TO CERTAIN COUNTRIES IN EUROPE AND ON THE MEDITERRANEAN, &c.

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Exporters are warned that there are import prohibitions in some foreign countries, information regarding which can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S. W. 1, and 73, Basinghall Street, London, E. C. 2. The issue of an export licence implies no guarantee that the goods will be admitted into the country of destination.

Albania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Alsace-Lorraine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Arabia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Asia Minor (see Turkey).

Austria, Hungary.

Trade is now permitted with all portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* any available route.

Parcels will now be accepted by the Post Office for transmission to Austria (States of Upper and Lower Austria, Styria, Carinthia, Salzburg, Northern Tyrol, Vorarlberg and Liechtenstein, Treitino, Istria and Dalmatia).

For the portions of the late Austro-Hungarian Empire now incorporated in Italy, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Jugo-Slavia, *see* notes applicable to these countries.

Belgium.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Bulgaria.

Licences are required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Czechoslovakia (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Czechoslovakia*).

This territory consists, broadly speaking, of the former Austrian provinces of Bohemia and Moravia, and the northern part of Hungary-Slovakia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported *via* Hamburg and the Elbe, provided they are consigned to the Czechoslovak Government Trade Office, Welserhaus 12, Schaarsteinwegsbrücke, Hamburg, for further transhipment to the actual consignee in Czechoslovakia. Czechoslovak Import Licences should reach the Hamburg Office from the consignee previous to the shipment of goods. A duplicate set of shipping documents should be forwarded in advance to that Office. Goods may also be exported *via* any other available route.

Denmark.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Esthonia (principal port—Reval).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Finland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

France.

Licences for exports are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Germany.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Gift parcels sent by parcel post may enter Germany without import licence and also free from duty and taxes provided they do not contain more than 2 kilos (70 ozs.) of tobacco.

Greece.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A or B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Holland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Italy.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route to Italy may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Jugo-Slavia.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present, except to Dalmatia.

Lettland (Latvia) (principal port—Libau).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Lithuania (principal port—Riga).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Applications to export goods on Lists A and B will be considered in the usual way.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Luxembourg.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Goods may be exported by any available route at the option of the exporter.

Montenegro (*see* Jugo-Slavia).

Norway.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Palestine.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Poland (*including any portions of Silesia and Galicia allotted to Poland*).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Portugal.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Roumania.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (Asiatic).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Russia (European).

(a) *Northern District—approached via Archangel or the Murman Coast.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

(b) *Southern District—approached via the Black Sea and Taganrog on the Sea of Azov.*

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

There is no parcel post service at present.

(c) *Other Districts.*

No licences are being granted at present.

Serbia.

Licences are only required for goods on lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

There is no parcel post service at present.

Spain.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Sweden.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Switzerland.

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Syria (as far north as a line from Alexandretta to Aleppo inclusive, and as far east as the Hedjaz railway inclusive).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B. Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

A Parcel Post Service is in operation as far north as Alexandretta, but not east of Aleppo.

Turkey (including Asia Minor).

Licences are only required for goods on Lists A and B.

Any available route may be adopted at the option of the exporter.

Parcels for civilians in Turkey are accepted if they are fully addressed c-o "Poste Restante, British Army Post Office, Constantinople," and parcels for civilians in Smyrna are accepted if they are fully addressed, c-o "Poste Restante, British Post Office, Smyrna;" parcels must be *called for* at the British Post Offices.

URGENT ORDERS.

The Import and Export Licensing Section, Board of Trade, announces that, in collaboration with the Department of Overseas Trade, an arrangement has been made whereby firms receiving orders which require immediate acceptance may telegraph details of any such order to the Department of Overseas Trade in order to ascertain whether a licence will be granted for the export of the goods if the order is accepted.

In the event of an applicant being promised a licence he will be enabled to deal with the order straightaway with the knowledge that upon application being made in the proper form to the Export Licence Department the licence will be granted.

The telegrams should be addressed to "Orders, c-o Advantage, Stock, London." They should give in each case, in addition to the name and postal or telegraphic address of the applicant, the quantity and description of the goods comprised in the order and the name and address of the ultimate consignee if the goods are destined for a neutral country. In the case of orders from Allied or British Territory or from Territory in the occupation of troops of the Associated Governments, the consignee need not be stated; and it will be sufficient merely to give the country of destination. A reply of 24 words (1s-3d) must be repaid.

Applicants are requested in their own interest to confine their enquiries to orders needing a very urgent decision, since the fewer the enquiries the more promptly can answers be given.

Any subsequent correspondence that is necessary in connection with the telegraphic enquiries should be addressed to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Export Facilities Section), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.-1.

TRANSHIPMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The provisional approval of the Import and Export Section, Board of Trade, should be obtained before the following goods are brought to this country for transhipment:

Bacon, ham and lard of all kinds.

Butter and cheese.

Cereals on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Animal feeding stuffs on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

It is not now necessary to make application to the Collector of Customs at the transhipment ports on Form S. 90 for the transhipment of any goods except those specified in the following list:—

Foodstuffs for animal or human consumption which are on Section "A" or "B" of the list of prohibited exports (including tea and cocoa).

Seeds, oils, and fats on Section "A" of the list of prohibited exports.

Synthetic dyestuffs.

Ergot.

Quinine sulphate.

Caustic potash.

Potassium carbonate.

Wool-tops and mixtures thereof.

Woollen and worsted yarn and mixtures thereof.

CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Delhi, the 20th March 1920.

No. 2360D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), as amended by Act XII of 1914, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing, by sea or by land, into British India of any copy of the monthly magazine entitled "Gale's Journal of Revolutionary Communism," published in Mexico by Linn A. E. Gale.

POST OFFICE.

Delhi, the 20th March 1920.

No. 2455-D.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 46 (2) (b) of the Indian Post Office Act (Act No. VI of 1898), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2883-45, dated the 26th April 1913 as subsequently amended, namely:—

For rule 122 (2) of the said rules under the head *Foreign Money Orders*, the following shall be substituted:

In the case of foreign sterling money orders, the rate of commission shall be the following, namely:—

For every sum of 5 shillings or fraction thereof
Annas 4.

A. H. LEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

The following order issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**Delhi, the 19th March 1920.*

RESIGNATION.

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.

1st Cossipore Brigade Mobile Artillery.

No. 509.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles William Tosh, V.D., is permitted, subject to His Majesty's approval, to resign his commission and to retain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement. Dated 1st February 1920.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,**Secretary to the Govt. of India.*

The following orders issued by the Government of India in the Marine Department, and published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1920, are republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

*Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.**Delhi, the 19th March 1920.*

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 20.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

The names of the undermentioned have been brought to the notice of the Government of India for valuable services rendered in India in connection with the war up to the 31st December 1918:—

(*Supplementary to the list issued with the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, dated the 29th July 1919.*)

Clifford, Captain W. J., India Miscellaneous List (retired), Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Leonard, Mr. A. T., Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Murcutt, Mr. F., Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Robbie, Mr. C. T., General Secretary, Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association.

Spencer, Captain J. G., late 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, Recruiting Agent, Anglo-Indian Force.

Stather Hale, Mr. W., Custodian of Enemy Property and Controller and Liquidator of Hostile Firms, Bengal.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,**Secretary to the Govt. of India.*



The Calcutta Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1920.

PART IA.

Orders and Notifications by the Government of India.

The following order, issued by the Government of India in the Army Department, published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 18th March 1920, is republished for general information.

H. L. STEPHENSON,

Offg. Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Delhi, the 18th March 1920.

SPECIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 487.—The Governor-General in Council desires to place on record the names of British and Indian Officers of the Indian Army and Royal Indian Marine and members of the civil and other Government services in India, who have served as officers in His Majesty's Forces and who have died in the Great War.

They went forth from India to fight in divers lands the battles of the King-Emperor and of his rightful cause. They gladly laid down their lives for this noble purpose. But their names shall endure. For in Victory they died that others might live and that justice might prevail in the world, sacrificing themselves for the loyalty that was in them and for their love toward suffering mankind. Through such heroes the world had peace; and on them too be peace.

A. H. BINGLEY, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PART I.

BRITISH OFFICERS OF THE INDIAN ARMY AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

Brigadier-General Sir Harry Townsend Fulton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E., D.S.O., Commanding 3rd New Zealand Rifle Brigade.

Brigadier-General Sir Rollo Estouteville Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E., Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops.

Brigadier-General Orlando George Gunning, C.M.G., D.S.O., Commanding 36th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General John Arthur Hannyngton, C.M.G., D.S.O., 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Brigadier-General George Benjamin Hodson, C.B., D.S.O., Assistant Quartermaster-General, 3rd Division.

Brigadier-General Fredrick Aubrey Hoghton, Commanding 17th Indian Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General Francis Aylmer Maxwell, M. C., C.S.I., D.S.O., Commanding Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General Vincent Alexander Ormsby, C.B., Commanding 127th Infantry Brigade.

Chief Engineer Frederick Featherston Pickard, Royal Indian Marine.

Brigadier-General Gerard Beechey Howard Rice, Commanding 35th Infantry Brigade.

Brigadier-General A. R. C. Sanders, Royal Engineers.

Brigadier-General Lewin Barlow Walton, 26th Punjabis.

Colonel Herbert Clifford Bernard, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.

Colonel C. B. Collins, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Colonel Arthur Percy Archibald Elphinstone, Indian Army (retired) attached 22nd Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Colonel Blenman Buhot Grayfoot, C.B., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel Frank Murray, D.S.O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel Geoffrey Davies Pike, M.C., 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Colonel Ernest Robert Rainier Swiney, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Colonel Gervase Francis Newport Tinley, C.B., C.M.G., Commandant Base, Marseilles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Augustus Heathcote Allenby, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lawrence Anderson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charley Blair Baldock, 108th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Beadon, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry Bell, 27th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edmund Emerson Bousefield, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Bovet, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Rae Brakspear, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Xavier Britten, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Richard Inglis Chitty, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Codrington, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Arthur Cooke, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh Wilson Cruddas, 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Percy Clare Elliot-Lockhart, D.S.O., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Cambridge Fenner, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Francis Ferguson-Davie, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel John Fortescue Finnis, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Oswald Arthur Gerald Fitzgerald, 18th King George's Own Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Pulteney Charles Gabbett, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bertram Robert Graham, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Grattan, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Herbert Griffith, Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Walter Gilbert Griffith, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ewing Wrigley Grimsbaw, 62nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Samuel Hamilton, Indian Army (retired) attached 14th Battalion, The Durham Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lambert Alfred Graham Hanmer, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Hastings Harington, 84th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Newton Heale, 121st Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Hingston Royal Engineers.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Clinton Holloway, Indian Army (retired), attached Staffs.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Horton, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Elrington Duncan Davidson Houston, D.S.O., 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest Alfred Russell Howell, Supply and Transport Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Malcolm Hughes, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Oliver Goldsmith Ievers, Indian Army (retired) attached Censorship Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cyril Compton Jackson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Francis Augustus Jacques, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arnold Henry Grant Kemball, Indian Army (retired) attached Canadian Forces.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Robert Kennedy, 96th Berar Infantry.

Engineer Captain Thomas Henry Knight, C.I.E., Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Lawrie, Indian Medical Service.

Commander George A. Lee, Royal Naval Reserve.

Lieutenant-Colonel Harold Lewis, 37th Lancers (Baluch. Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel James Atkinson Longridge, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, General Staff, 1st Division, British Expeditionary Force.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederic Charles Kendall MacMullen, 27th Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Clive Victor Martin, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Eustace Lockhart Maxwell, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Godfrey Maxwell Morris, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Henry Moorhead, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Ralph Nethersole, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Robertson Pocock, 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel John James Patrick Quinn, 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Bassett Cockburn Raban, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Haldane Burney Rattray, D.S.O., 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Rennick, 40th Pathans.

Lieutenant-Colonel Colin Campbell Renton, 98th Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Cosmo Russell, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred George Sargent, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Cecil Archibald Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 20th Battalion, The Northumberland Fusiliers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Cecil Hamilton Smithett, 76th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert Graham Stainforth, C.M.G., 4th Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Repton Stevens, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Oliver Swanston, D.S.O., 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Commander Walford Charles Taylor, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick William Thomas, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ivan Frank Ross Thompson, 26th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Walter Tribe, C.M.G., 41st Dogras.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hamilton Fyers Turner, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alan Vallings, 29th Punjabis.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Edwin Venour, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Augustus Vivian, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Holberton Whitehead, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ernest de Laynes Wintle, 12th Cavalry.

Major Bernard Henry Anderson, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.

Major Harry Allardice, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Major Macclesfield Heptinstall Anderson, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Major Pundit Piaraylal Atal, Indian Medical Service.

Major Frederic St. John Atkinson, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.

Major Gilbert Bailey, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Major Robert Geoffrey Baker, D.S.O., 82nd Punjabis.

Major Carew Barnett, Indian Army (retired) attached 6th Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

- Major Henry Keith Barr, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
Major Edward Egerton Barwell, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Hedley Morton Battye, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Ernest Bird Barratt, 128th Pioneers.
Major Henry Sullivan Becher, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Charles Bliss, C.I.E., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Major Arthur Louis Bickford, C.I.E., 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major George Henry Bittles, Indian Ordnance Department.
Major William George Blanford, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major Reginald Edwin Bond, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
Major Cyprian Edward Borton, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Major Bernard Maynard Lucas Brodhurst, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Frank Douglas Browne, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Major Harry Kendall Walpole Bruce, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Major Jonathan Maxwell Bruce, 107th Pioneers.
Major John Elliot Lidderdale Bruce, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major Stanley Malcolm Bruce, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).
Major David Greig Bryce, 76th Punjabis.
Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Robert Berton, 94th Russell's Infantry.
Major William Kenneth Hamilton Campbell, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major John Rutter Carden, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Major Richard Lloyd Carnegie, Indian Army (retired) attached The King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment).
Major Maxwell Montague Carpendale, 36th Jacob's Horse.
Major Herbert Augustine Carter, The 101st Grenadiers.
Major Earnest Herbert Stuart Chapman, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Major Claud Fitzroy Clarke, 20th Deccan Horse.
Major Edward Colson, 41st Dogras.
Major Frederick Copeland, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Major Hugh William Fothergill Cooke, 24th Punjabis.
Major Reginald David de la Cour Corbett, 48th Pioneers.
Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Edwin Christian Corbyn, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
Major John Beaumont Corry, D.S.O., Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
Major Horace George Thomson Costley, 44th Merwara Infantry.
Major Herbert Joseph Cotton, 99th Deccan Infantry.
Major Andrew Galbraith Cowan, 74th Punjabis.
Major William Raymond Daniell, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
Major William Hastings La Touche Darley, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major W. O. C. Dawson, Civil Veterinary Department.
Major George Clarke Denton, 12th Pioneers (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
Major Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Major Frederick Alexander Don, Supply and Transport Corps.
Major Eric Grey Drummond, Indian Army (retired) attached 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Major Richard Ducat, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
Major Francis Taylor Duhan, 19th Punjabis.
Major Ernest Elliott Edlmann, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
Major James Boswell Egerton, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Major Reginald Williams Sidney Elliot, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Major Robert Cuthbert Fergusson-Pollok, 32nd Lancers.
Brevet Major Arthur Forbes, 128th Pioneers.
Major Arthur Ion Fraser, D.S.O., 9th Hodson's Horse.
Major D'Arcy Mackenzie Fraser, 75th Carnatic Infantry.

Major William Cotton French, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Major Ivan Hugh Gordon, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Major Douglas Moncrieff Govan, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

Major George Humphrey Irving Graham, 44th Merwara Infantry.

Major John Gwynne Griffith, 32nd Lancers.

Major Richard Scorer Molyneux Harrison, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Major Irvine William Bagot Harte, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Major B. J. Haslam, D.S.O., Royal Engineers.

Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Percy Macclesfield Heath, 116th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Major Arthur Francis Henderson, 27th Light Cavalry.

Major Hardinge Monteith Hogg, 32nd Lancers.

Major (*temporary* Lieutenant-Colonel) Hyla Napier Holden, D.S.O., 5th Cavalry.

Major T. J. Holland, Indian Army (retired) attached 9th Battalion, The King's (Liverpool Regiment).

Major Bernard Henry Howard, 47th Sikhs.

Major Frederick Lee Hughes, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis) attached South Waziristan Militia.

Major Dashwood William Harrington Humphreys, 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Gerard Byron Corrie Irvine, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Major Eric Conway Irwin, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).

Major Gerald Alister Jamieson, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Major John Gilbertdale Jennings, 66th Punjabis.

Major John Noble Jephson, Indian Army (retired) attached The Royal Munster Fusiliers.

Major Lewis Jeremy Jones, 9th Bhopal Infantry.

Major George Henry Fitzmaurice Kelly, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Major Henry Newton Kelly, 33rd Punjabis.

Major Percival Ernest Knapp, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Major Ronald Edward Elliott Kriekenbeek, 128th Pioneers.

Major Guy Neal Landale Labertouche, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Major Augustus Oliver Lash, Indian Army (retired) attached 7th Battalion, The Royal Irish Rifles.

Major Oswald Head Lawson, 26th Punjabis.

Major Paul Lupus Leared, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Major J. T. Lewis, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles, attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.

Major Lionel Stuart Logan, Supply and Transport Corps.

Major Charles Buxton Loring, 37th Lancers (Baluch Horse).

Major Kenneth Lee Warner Mackenzie, 62nd Punjabis.

Major George Reade MacMullen, Indian Army (retired).

Major Bertie Stedman Joseph McMurray, 108th Infantry.

Major Donald Waller MacPherson, 62nd Punjabis.

Major Neil MacPherson, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Robert Nasmyth MacPherson, 40th Pathans.

Major Henry Mackinnon Mactier, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major B. H. B. Magrath, late Indian Army attached 8th Battalion, The East Lancashire Regiment.

Major Bertie Wilmote Mainprise, Royal Engineers, Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.

Major Frederick Manners-Smith, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Major William Leigh Maxwell, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Major Augustus Blair Mayne, Indian Army (retired) attached Royal Air Force.

Major Vere Gordon Menzies, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Major John Elliot Moir, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).

Major Charles Archur Gilbert Money, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Major Noel Campbell Kyrle Money, 22nd Punjabis.

Major Sydney Morton, 24th Punjabis.

Major Hugh Elliot Moule, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Samuel Paynter Musson, Supply and Transport Corps.

Major George Newcome, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Major Basil Rice Nicholl, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Herbert Cleland Nicolay, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major William Hurst Nicolson, 37th Dogras.

Major John O'Leary, Indian Medical Service.

Major Edward Havelock Oliphant, 96th Berar Infantry.

Major William Herbert Pennington, 12th Cavalry.

Major Aeneas Charles Perkins, 40th Pathans.

Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Gustavus Arthur Perrean, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Charles Louis Perrin, 76th Punjabis.

Major Arthur Langston Pilleau, Indian Army (retired) attached 10th Battalion, The Hampshire Regiment.

Major Henry William Ros Potter, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.

Major George Geoffrey Prendergast-Humphreys, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Commander Vivian Franklyn Lyon Rose Price, Royal Indian Marine.

Major Eyre Walter Molyneux Purvis, 16th Cavalry.

Major Bertram Seymour Raymond, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Major Henry William Felix Ricketts, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Major Henry James Riddell, 48th Pioneers.

Major Edward William Crawford Ridgeway, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major Archibald Roberts, Indian Army (retired) attached Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire) Regiment.

Major Charles Eugene Barnes Robinson, 117th Mahrattas.

Major Giles Rooke, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Major Edric Crawford Ogilvie Ross, 44th Merwara Infantry.

Major Fleetwood George Cambell Ross, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Major (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Thomas Corrie Rutherford, Indian Medical Service.

Major Percy Garrett Shewell, Indian Army (retired).

Major Robert George Shuttleworth, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Major John Jocelyn Doyne Sillery, Indian Army (retired) attached 11th Battalion, The Manchester Regiment.

Major William Hugh Simpson, 93rd Burma Infantry.

Major Oliver St. John Skeen, 62nd Punjabis.

Major Norman Chalmers Sparling, 54th Sikhs Frontier Force).

Major Harold Hamer Grey Stansfeld, 74th Punjabis.

Major James Pearson Stockley, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Major Alexander George Stuart, 40th Pathans.

Major George Dighton Probyn Swinley, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Major Spencer Maxwell Tahourdin, 12th Cavalry.

Major Guy Hastings Taylor, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major Harold Tatum, The 101st Grenadiers.

Major Frank Robinson Teesdale, 25th Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Major L. G. Thorpe, Indian Army (retired) attached 6th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.

Major Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, 21st Punjabis.

Major Robert George Antony Trail, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lunsden's) Cavalry.

Major Charles Herbert Villiers-Stuart, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

Major Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, M. V. O., 8th Gurkha Rifles.

Major William Archibald Smail Walker, 46th Punjabis.

Major Warren Henry Wardell, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Major Denis Daly Wilson, M. C., 17th Cavalry.

Major George Godfrey Massy Wheeler, B.C., 7th Haryana Lancers.

Major Charles Hugh Tempest Whitehead, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).

- Major H. W. Williams, Army Veterinary Corps.
 Major James Woods, Indian Medical Service.
 Major Arthur Young, 2nd Battalion, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
 Major David Coley Young, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Marmaduke John Norman Abbay, 87th Punjabis.
 Captain (*temporary* Major) Reinhold Meitzen Adams, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Captain William Finlay Adair, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
 Captain Harry Lawrence Ainsworth, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Alistair Ralph Speris Alexander, Indian Medical Service.
 Captain Alexander Claimonte Anderson, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
 Captain John Victor Cortlandt Anderson, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
 Captain Walter Andrews, 95th Russell's Infantry.
 Captain Alistair Dare Staveley Arbuthnot, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
 Captain David Arthur, Indian Medical Service.
 Captain Reinfred Tatten Arundell, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
 Captain William Noel Atkinson, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Walter Guy Ayscough, M.C., 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
 Captain Walter Greville Bagot-Chester, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Hubert Baines, 75th Carnatic Infantry.
 Captain Alan Henry Bald, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Hugh Laments Chenevix Baldwin, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain Richard D'Albini Sykes Banks, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
 Captain Percy D'Aguiler Bangs, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
 Captain Oriel William Erskine Bannerman, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
 Captain Gerald Herbert Johnson Barrett, 93rd Burma Infantry.
 Captain L. A. Bartlett, Royal Engineers, attached Headquarters, Meerut Division.
 Captain Francis Hewson Barton, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
 Captain Maurice Gordon Bean, 81st Pioneers.
 Captain Percy Beattie-Crozier, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
 Captain Arthur Thomas Grafton Beckham, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
 Captain Malcolm Arthur Russell Bell, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Captain Harold Bennett, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Caradoc Trevor Davis Berrington, 15th Lancers (Cureton's Multanis).
 Captain Rustam Hormasji Bharucha, Indian Medical Service.
 Captain Claude Arthur Bignell, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.
 Captain Robert Inglis Binning, Indian Medical Service.
 Captain William McMillan Black, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain Hugh Seymour Blane, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).
 Captain Baker Arthur Rawson Blewitt, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Francis Stephen Bowring, 22nd Punjabis.
 Captain Arthur Edwin Bradshaw, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
 Captain Ralph Montacute Brind, M.C., 37th Dogras.
 Captain Christopher William Broderick-Birdwood, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Hugh Gordon Brodie, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Captain Gerald Filose Broughton, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
 Captain Alan Moray Brown, M.C., 47th Sikhs.
 Captain Frederick George Brown, The 101st Grenadiers.
 Captain Wymyard Keith Brown, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain Charles Pierson Browne, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
 Captain Maurice Browne, 92nd Punjabis.

- Captain Claude Gray Buchanan, 35th Sikhs.
 Captain Godfrey Hugh St. Pierre-Bunbury, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
 Captain Howel Stephen Bulkley, 33rd Punjabis.
 Captain Geoffrey Spencer Bull, 58th Vaughan Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain Edward Jerome Burdett, 11th Rajputs.
 Captain Thomas Cambell Burke, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 (The Malaun Regiment).
 Captain Gerard William Burton, D.S.O., 39th Garhwal Rifles.
 Captain Gordon Porter Cable, 7th Haryana Lancers.
 Captain Duncan Alexander Cameron, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
 Captain Graham Douglas Campbell, 40th Pathans.
 Captain John Edward Gordon Carlisle, 107th Pioneers.
 Captain E. D. Carr-Harris, Royal Engineers, attached Staff.
 Captain Godfrey Lionel John Cavendish, 97th Deccan Infantry.
 Captain Frederick James Chadwick, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.
 Captain Gordon Humphreys Chapman, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Captain Percival Christian Chapman, Royal Garrison Artillery, Indian Mountain Artillery.
 Captain Hugh Clevereaux Chaytor, 26th King George's Own Light Cavalry.
 Captain Leonard de Lona Christopher, 40th Pathans.
 Captain Charles Henry Mathew Churchill, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
 Captain Wandril Maurice Churchill, 12th Cavalry.
 Captain Richard John Clarke, 8th Rajputs.
 Captain Claude Rex Cleaver, 29th Punjabis.
 Captain Beauchamp Clerk, 82nd Punjabis.
 Captain Cecil Hamilton Clibborn, 92nd Punjabis.
 Captain Robert Frank Clothier, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhawati Regiment).
 Captain Lionel Francis Abingdon Cochran, 72nd Punjabis.
 Captain Vincent Coldwell, 4th Cavalry.
 Captain Phillip Conder, 19th Punjabis attached 24th Punjabis.
 Captain James Robert Cook, 21st Punjabis.
 Captain Gerald Haslam Cook, The 101st Grenadiers.
 Captain William James Corridon, Indian Medical Department.
 Captain John Gordon Craufurd, 37th Dogras.
 Captain Aubrey Osborne Creagh, 120th Rajputana Infantry.
 Captain Ubrey de St. Croix, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
 Captain Wilfred Plassy Crookshank, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
 Captain Arthur Henry Prinsep Cruickshank, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.
 Captain Francis Richards Cubbon, M.C., 72nd Punjabis.
 Captain Eric Cummings, 93rd Burma Infantry.
 Captain John Sweetland Dallas, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain John Francis Cecil Dalmahoy, 40th Pathans.
 Captain Victor Louis Yate Dane, 22nd Punjabis.
 Captain Hubert John Daniell, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
 Captain Douglas Byers Davidson, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Arthur Irvine Dawes, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain James Lionel Cathcart Dempster, 66th Punjabis.
 Captain George Henry Dempster, 35th Sikhs.
 Captain Edward Massy Dennys, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Seymour Des Voeux, 36th Sikhs.
 Captain Robert Foster Dill, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
 Captain Hugh Cathcart Dobbs, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
 Captain Charles Gordon Dowding, M.C., 87th Punjabis.
 Captain Hamilton Dunbar Drysdale, 26th Punjabis.
 Captain Bernon Conrad Duberly, 17th Cavalry.
 Captain David Dudley, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
 Captain Leonard Grey Dudley, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
 Captain Beauchamp Oswald Duff, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
 Captain Carlos Miguel Guillermo Dunhill, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

- Captain Robert Dunlop-Smith, 33rd Punjabis.
 Captain Reginald Heber Marion Durand, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.
 Captain Francis Lloyd Dyer, 93rd Burma Infantry.
 Captain William Francis Boucher Edwards, 24th Punjabis.
 Captain Peter Douglas Colin Eliot, 14th Murray's Jat Lancers.
 Captain Charles Howard Elliott, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain Henry Etlinger, 9th Bhopal Infantry.
 Captain George Gordon Everett, 67th Punjabis.
 Captain Chetwode Percy Evill, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Faridkot Imperial Service Troops.
 Captain Jasper Gilbert Fagan, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
 Captain Edward Bertram Fawcett, 92nd Punjabis.
 Captain Hedworth George Ailwyn Fellowes, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
 Captain Henry Crossley Fielding, 38th Dogras.
 Captain Hunter Forbes, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Captain Erule Lawrence Dingwall Fordyce, 84th Punjabis.
 Captain William Meade Fowle, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
 Captain Charles Donnelly Frost, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Captain John Henry Middleton Fuller, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
 Captain John Kerwan Gatacre, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
 Captain John Charles Temple Gaskell, 69th Punjabis.
 Captain Colin Hay Giffard, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
 Captain James Ponsonby Gilbert, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
 Captain Robert Crooks Gilchrist, 46th Punjabis.
 Captain Morrell Andrew Girdlestone, 41st Dogras.
 Captain H. F. Glacken, Royal Engineers.
 Captain Alexander Goncaloes Glenday, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
 Captain Ronald Steuart Gordon, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain Annesley Charles Edward St. George Gore, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain William Arthur Gover, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
 Captain John Dighton Grafton-Wignall, 82nd Punjabis.
 Captain Allan Moir Graham, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain J. A. Graham, Coorg and Mysore Rifles attached 7th Battalion, The Lincolnshire Regiment.
 Captain Jones Graves, 36th Jacob's Horse.
 Captain John Gray, 36th Sikhs.
 Captain Julian Frederick Gray, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
 Captain (*temporary* Major) Frederick George Greenstreet, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Captain Walter Greatwood, 123rd Outram's Rifles.
 Captain Harold George Greswell, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
 Captain Montagu Claude Gribbon, 67th Punjabis.
 Captain Harry Hasting Grigg, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Harold Esmond Haddon, 119th Infantry (The Mooltan Regiment).
 Captain William Alexander Hagger, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
 Captain Burton Howard Hall, 98th Infantry.
 Captain Eustace Hammick, 17th Infantry (The Loyal Regiment).
 Captain Percival Campbell Hampe-Vincent, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
 Captain (*acting* Major) William Guy Harington, D.S.O., 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain Harry Thomas Hopkinson Harris, 92nd Punjabis.
 Captain H. J. Hart, Railway Corps.
 Captain Lawrence George Hart, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
 Captain Barry Hartwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Douglas Harvey, D.S.O., 31st Punjabis.
 Captain Ernest Reginald Hayes-Sadler, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Robert Francis Hebbert, Indian Medical Service.

Captain (*temporary* Major) George Willoughby Hemans, 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Captain Elmes Pollock Henderson, 106th Hazara Pioneers.

Captain Henry Waller O'Connell Hewett, 41st Dogras.

Captain John Rowley Lunell Heyland, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Henry Dennis Hickley, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain James Lawrence Higgin, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Arthur Charles Sinclair Hind, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Captain Francis Faith Hodgson, 84th Punjabis.

Captain Ivan Dayrell Meredith Hogg, The 101st Grenadiers.

Captain Wallace Derry Ayre Holland, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).

Captain Herbert Edward Hosking, 66th Punjabis.

Captain Percy Standish Hore, 52nd Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Captain William Barras Hore, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Captain Norman Elliott Howell, 82nd Punjabis.

Captain Leslie Vincent Hoyne-Fox, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Captain Cecil Edwin Hunt, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Captain Frederick William Hunt, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse).

Captain Atholl Gunning Hunter, 32nd Lancers.

Captain George Staunton Husband, D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Captain Kunwar Indarjit Singh, M.C., Indian Medical Service, attached 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Captain David Inglis, 4th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Robert Alfred Jenkins, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Captain Percy Jones, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse)

Captain Eustace Jotham, B.C., 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force) attached Northern Waziristan Militia.

Captain Andrew Monro Jukes, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Gilbert Stuart Kennedy, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain William George Stanhope Kenny, 39th Garhwal Rifles.

Captain James Russell Landale, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.

Captain Frank Nowell Lane, 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Henry Byng Leapingwell, 97th Deccan Infantry.

Captain Otway Trevor McRitchie Leckie, 104th Wellesley's Rifles.

Captain Henry Norman Lee, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).

Captain Leonard Harry Lee, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry.

Captain Gilbert Leslie-Smith, 24th Punjabis.

Captain Edward Hale Lewin, 46th Punjabis.

Captain Charles Stephen Lindsay, 55th Coke's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Captain William Henry Aloysius Lloyd, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.

Captain John Thornton Lodwick, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Gerald Blunt Lucas, 38th King George's Own Central India Horse.

Captain Jasper Beverley Lynch, 12th Cavalry.

Captain Robert James McCleverty, 47th Sikhs.

Captain Kenelm Rees McCloughlin, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Captain Kenneth Buchanan McKenzie, 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Captain Robert Basil Macan, 28th Light Cavalry.

Captain Henry Dobill MacCall, 33rd Punjabis.

Captain Colin MacDonald, 7th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain James Stuart McEuen, 20th Deccan Horse.

Captain James Fergus MacKain, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Captain Frederick Obre MacKenzie, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Captain George Neville Mackie, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Captain Frank Nairne MacLaran, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Alastair Fitzhugh Maclean, 33rd Punjabis.

Captain William Bannatyne Macleod, 121st Pioneers.

Captain Archibald William McRae, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Captain William Macready, 120th Rajputana Infantry.

Captain (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Erskine Magniac, 27th Punjabis.

Captain Bruce Edward Alexander Manson, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.

Captain Gilbert Howe Maxwell Marsh, 41st Dogras.

Captain Henry Francis Freke Marsh, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Captain Edward Waters Harbin Marsh, 13th Rajputs (The Shekhwati Regiment).

Captain William Macandrew Mashall, 37th Dogras.

Captain Arthur Derisley Martin, 36th Sikhs.

Captain Cecil Stephen Bignold Martin, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Captain Alexander Masters, 34th Sikh Pioneers.

Captain George Dudley Matthew, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Captain (*temporary* Major) James Percy May, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Captain William Henry Miller, 74th Punjabis.

Captain Herbert Wardlow Milne, 74th Punjabis.

Captain R. E. Milner-Moore, Royal Engineers, attached Railway Corps.

Captain Ernest Kerr Molesworth, Royal Engineers, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Sappers and Miners.

Captain Henry Ironside Money, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain Duncan Blacket Morris, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Captain Gerald Henry Walter Mortimer, 10th Jats.

Captain Augustus de Thierry Mouillot, 51st Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Captain William George Horace Mainwaring Mules, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).

Captain Kalyan Kumar Mukerji, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Charles Mylne Mullaly, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).

Captain Frederick Terence Hastings Mullaly, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain James Eric Murray, 87th Punjabis.

Captain Alexander Lionel William Neave, Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Captain Craig Nelson, 3rd Brahmans.

Captain William Odell, M.C., 123rd Ontram's Rifles.

Captain Wilton Stransham Oldham, 48th Pioneers.

Captain Guy Giffard Oliver, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Captain Milo Richard Beaumont Onslow, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).

Captain Edward Hornby Ovans, 125th Napier's Rifles.

Captain Wynne Owen, 38th Dogras.

Captain Rhodri Deane Owen-Jones, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Captain William Hamilton Padday, 36th Sikhs.

Captain Walter Gerald Palmer, 113th Infantry.

Captain Archibald Kenneth Park, 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain James Wilfred Haynes Park, 22nd Sam Browne's Cavalry (Frontier Force).

Captain Mervyne Edmond Parnell, 36th Jacob's Horse.

Captain (*temporary* Major) De Lacy Wolrich Passy, 25th Punjabis.

Captain Alfred Henry Parsons, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Lindsay Peacock, 72nd Punjabis.

Captain Herbert Gredon Powers, M.C., 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).

Captain Leopold Eliot Poynder, 6th Gurkha Rifles.

Captain Robert St. John Locke Price, 33rd Punjabis.

Captain James Edward Douglas Prothero, 1st Battalion, 90th Punjabis.

Captain Harvey St. George James Pulford, 4th Prince Albert Victor's Rajputs.

Captain Ramsay Rainsford-Hannay, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.

Captain Lakshminarayanapuram Subramanier Ramier, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Mysore Seshagiri Rao Krishnaswami Rao, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Sorab Dhunjibhoy Ratnagar, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Michael Foster Reaney, Indian Medical Service.

Captain Talbot Reed, 67th Punjabis.

Captain Henry Gerrard Reed, 114th Mahrattas.

- Captain John Stanley Richardson, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Captain Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Captain C. F. Robinson, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Alan Stanley Clark Rogers, 61st King George's Own Pioneers.
- Captain Herbert Charlton Rome, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- Captain Arthur Montague Randall, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Henry Charles Sampson, Supply and Transport Corps.
- Captain Arthur Hugh Rich Saunders, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
- Captain Walter Falconer Scott, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Templer Henry Scott, 87th Punjabis.
- Captain Albert Morton Senior, 91st Punjabis (Light Infantry).
- Captain Cyril Trevor Shaw, 122nd Rajputana Infantry.
- Captain Gerald Alexander Jaselee Shepherd, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Atul Krishna Sinha, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Evelyn Henry Le Mesurier Sinkinson, 24th Punjabis.
- Captain Harold Bazalgette Skinner, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- Captain Arthur Morris Slingsby, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Hugh Sale Smart, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Captain Fleet Francis Shingleton Smith, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain Sidney James Betton Sparling, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Benjamin Charles Sparrow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
- Captain Francis Chavasse Squires, 23rd Sikh Pioneers.
- Captain Edward Hugh Bagot Stack, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain Harold Ponsonby Steel, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Captain Harry Burnett Stevenson, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
- Captain George Humbly Stevenson, 125th Napier's Rifles.
- Captain Harold Steward, 6th King Edward's Own Cavalry.
- Captain Christopher Codrington Stewart, 20th Duke of Cambridge's Own Infantry (Brownlow's Punjabis).
- Captain (*temporary* Major) Harry Francis Dundas Stirling, M.C., 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain George Lawdon Boys Stones, 7th Haryana Lancers.
- Captain Roy Thornhill Sweet, D.S.O., 2nd Battalion, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
- Captain John Bailey Tackaberry, Indian Medical Service.
- Captain (*temporary* Major) Edward Charles Talbot, 47th Sikhs.
- Captain (*acting* Major) Frederick Edward Thornton, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry.
- Captain James Farquhar Todd, 39th King George's Own Central India Horse.
- Captain Geoffrey Tones, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
- Captain John Elmsley Bouchier Torkington, 63rd Palamcottah Light Infantry.
- Captain Charles Gordon Loftus Tottenham, Royal Engineers, 1st King George's Own Sappers and Miners.
- Captain F. W. Townend, Royal Engineers, 35th (7th Meerut) Divisional Signal Company.
- Captain George John Townsend, 66th Punjabis.
- Captain Gerald Turner, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
- Captain Arthur Montague Twiss, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
- Captain Stephen Ussher, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
- Captain George Henry Vaughan-Sawyer, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
- Captain Dawyek Moberly Veitch-Veitch, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
- Captain Mark Hamilton Vincent, 33rd Punjabis.
- Captain Richard Hope Waller, 38th Dogras.
- Captain Otho Charles Ward, 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.
- Captain Frederick Charles Waterfield, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
- Captain Humphrey Weaver, 114th Mahrattas.

- Captain Allan Bonville Hay Webb, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Captain George Lumley Whatford, 66th Punjabis.
 Captain Leslie Sedgwick Whitechurch, 21st Prince Albert Victor's Own Cavalry (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse).
 Captain Arthur Wilfred White, 117th Mahrattas.
 Captain Edward Claude Whiteley, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.
 Captain Hugh Richard Augustin Whytehead, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain John Theodore Cumberland Wilcox, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
 Captain Arthur Henry Wildman, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
 Captain (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Arthur Lucius Wilford, D.S.O., 5th Light Infantry.
 Captain James Gerald Willoughby, 33rd, Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.
 Captain Harold Gordon Wilmer, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
 Captain Arthur Henry Maitland Wilson, 12th Cavalry.
 Captain Herbert Raymond Wilson, 114th Mahrattas.
 Captain James Herbert Gray Wilson, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
 Captain John Graham Wilson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
 Captain A. F. Wittkugul, South Persian Rifles. *he*
 Captain Phillip Wood, 89th Punjabis. *ero*
 Captain Nigel Gresley Reginald Woodyatt, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
 Captain Hugh Stafford Northcote Wright, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
 Captain Robert Charles Byam Yates, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
 Lieutenant Harold Agerup, Volunteer Artillery Battery.
 Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Arthur Patrick Algar, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.
 Lieutenant William Allan, Supply and Transport Corps.
 Lieutenant Colin Mediarmid Allardice, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
 Lieutenant Hugh Hamilton Arbuthnot, 67th Punjabis.
 Lieutenant George Pierce Armstrong, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
 Lieutenant James Armstrong, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.
 Lieutenant Geoffrey Howard Atkinson, 45th Rattray's Sikhs.
 Lieutenant John Cyril Atkinson, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Lieutenant Alfred Ireland Aymer, M.C., 24th Punjabis.
 Sub-Lieutenant Courtney Douglas Back, Royal Indian Marine.
 Lieutenant Duncan Baillie, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
 Lieutenant Theodore Bailward, 26th King George's Own Cavalry.
 Lieutenant Charles Hammond Baker, India Miscellaneous List.
 Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Clarence Moore Childe Barker, 126th Baluchistan Infantry.
 Lieutenant Sydney William James Barron, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Lieutenant Frederick Oscar Baxter, M.C., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
 Lieutenant Rafe Langdon Beddy, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
 Lieutenant Ronald Mackenzie Benton, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
 Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Edward Fleetwood Berry, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
 Lieutenant A. S. M. Best, Royal Engineers, 71st Field Company.
 Lieutenant Arthur Doyle Bingham, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Army Veterinary Corps.
 Lieutenant Edward Birkbeck, 128th Pioneers.
 Lieutenant Morris Birbeck, 24th Punjabis.
 Lieutenant Henry George Rodney Bowes-Scott, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Punjabis.
 Lieutenant Edward Clarence Braddyll, 10th Duke of Cambridge's Own Lancers (Hodson's Horse).
 Lieutenant John Giblett Brewer, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Signal Service, Sappers and Miners.
 Fourth Officer A. M. Brigtin, Royal Indian Marine.
 Lieutenant Neville Harris Broadway, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).

- Lieutenant Henry Richard Brookes, The 101st Grenadiers.
Lieutenant Oscar Brown, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Lieutenant Charles Stuart Browning, 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Lieutenant William Arthur McCrae Bruce, **B.C.**, 59th Scinde Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Charles Melvill Buck, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Fourth Officer A. C. Buddin, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Robert Stanley Bullock, 27th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Ralph Harry Burlton, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Lieutenant Henry Gardiner Burrridge, 107th Pioneers.
Lieutenant John Gilbert Byrne, 37th Dogras.
Lieutenant George Edward Forman Campbell, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Hugh Featherstone Cameron Cannell, 1st Duke of York's Own Lancers (Skinner's Horse).
Lieutenant Arthur Donald Dundas Carter, 4th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Evelyn Anthony Cave-Penny, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Infantry.
Lieutenant Charles Cornwallis Chesney, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.
Lieutenant Aviet Thadeus Christian, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieutenant Lawrence William Christie, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.
Lieutenant Brian Lloyd Clarke, 23rd Cavalry (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Francis Leonard Courtney Clarke, 15th Ludhiana Sikhs.
Lieutenant Ian Hay Steuart Clarke, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant John Greenshields Clarke, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Charles James Cockburn, **M.C.**, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Francis John Collins, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.
Lieutenant William Champion Cooper, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Douglas Corlett, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.
Lieutenant Wyndham John Coventry, 7th Hariana Lancers.
Lieutenant John McAdam Craig, 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Donald Dunlop Crawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Railway Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant Leonard Francis Cremen, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant Henry Richmond Crichton, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Harry Jackson Cummins, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant W. L. Curwen, **M.C.**, Royal Garrison Artillery, attached 27th Mountain Battery.
Lieutenant John Pomeray Dalley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant A. E. Dawson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Engineers.
Lieutenant Frederick Bradshaw Deane-Spread, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Thomas de Burgh, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Lieutenant Roland Maund D'Ombraim, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Frank Alexander De Pass, **B.C.**, 34th Prince Albert Victor's Own Poona Horse.
Lieutenant John Rowe Dill, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Harry Chester Wentworth Dillon, 26th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Geoffrey Francis Dixon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Arthur Hugh Dobbs, 76th (attached 92nd) Punjabis.
Lieutenant Robert Alexander Sheridan Dobbin, Royal Garrison Artillery Indian Mountain Artillery.

Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) Guy Doncaster, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides (Frontier Force), (Lumsden's) Infantry.

Lieutenant Bryce Douglas, The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) John Dow, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Gustadji Shahpurji, Engineer, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Richard Hellier Agard Evans, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Charles Exley, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Frederic Walter Langford Grantly Norton-Fagge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Cecil Olcher Feddon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant Michael Finn, Indian Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Richard Apjohn Fitzgibbon, 128th Pioneers.

Lieutenant Maurice Alexander Ross Geraldine FitzMaurice, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Horace Justin Dillon Flynn, C.I.E., Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached The 101st Grenadiers.

Lieutenant John Fraser Follitt, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 29th Lancers (Deccan Horse).

Lieutenant Horace Vernon Fowler, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Louis Richard Fowle, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant Henry James Fraser-Harris, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Lieutenant Lionel Gaisford, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant William Alexander Galbraith, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Frederick Lee Gardiner, Royal Indian Marine.

Lieutenant Barre Herbert Goldie, 32nd Lancers.

Lieutenant Arthur Llewellyn Gorton, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Owen Gough, 12th Cavalry.

Lieutenant Charles Alpe Grantham, 33rd Queen Victoria's Own Light Cavalry.

Lieutenant Thomas Molyneux Graves, 76th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Henry Greene, 92nd Punjabis.

Lieutenant Elliot Blair Grasett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 28th Punjabis.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Melville Grey-Smith, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Phillip Norman Gurdon, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.

Lieutenant G. D. M. Gwynne-Griffith, Royal Engineers, attached South Persia Rifles.

Lieutenant Walter Percy Hales, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 124th Duchess of Connaught's Own Baluchistan Infantry.

Lieutenant Hubert James Tudor Hamer, 108th Infantry.

Lieutenant Noel Henry Franklin Hammett, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 9th Hodson's Horse.

Lieutenant Basil Brocas Hardman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 10th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant Kalyanpur Hariharbhat, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant Wickham Leathes Harvey, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.

Lieutenant Leslie Hastings, 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.

Lieutenant John Campbell Haverfield, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 24th Punjabis.

Lieutenant Edwin John Berkeley Hayes-Sadler, Royal Engineers, 3rd Sappers and Miners.

Lieutenant Herbert George Head, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 117th Mahrattas.

Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Wilfrid Hardinge Heinig, 54th Sikhs (Frontier Force).

Lieutenant James Mortimer Hemsley, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant Arthur Alexander Heyland, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).

- Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Douglas Hobart, 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant George Chamberlain Hockin, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Donald Franklyn Hubert, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Guy Fergusson Hughes, Indian Army (Retired), attached Royal Horse Guards.
Lieutenant Irvin John Hughes, 9th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Robert Peyton Hughes The 101st Grenadiers.
Lieutenant Tom Moreton Humphreys, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant John Cayley Hutchinson, 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Ian Charles Innés 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Lieutenant Christopher Theodore Corrie Irvine, 25th Punjabis, attached 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Wilfrid Flower Jackson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Queen Victoria's Own Corps of Guides. (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's) Cavalry.
Lieutenant Godfrey Julius Jeppe Johnston, 32nd Lancers.
Lieutenant George Bowden Keeling, Royal Indian Marine.
Engineer-Lieutenant Alexander Peter McLennan Keil, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Databcha Rustomji Kharas, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant Edward Enfield Lawford, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 20th Deccan Horse.
Lieutenant Humphrey Richard Locke Lawrence, 34th Sikh Pioneers.
Lieutenant John Wharton James LeMarchand, 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Arthur Glynne Lewis, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse).
Lieutenant Eugene Lancelot Erskine Lindop, M. C., 41st Dogras.
Lieutenant Eric Carr Liptrott, 6th Jat Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Duncan Ian Bowen Lloyd, 5th Gurkha Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Harold Clement Montagu Lucas, 2nd Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Lieutenant Arthur Geoffrey Lucas, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Horace Lincoln Cyril McConnell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant Charles Philpot MacDonald, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 102nd King Edward's Own Grenadiers.
Lieutenant John Allen McGhie, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant John McKay, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Vincent Walter Kenneth Mackinnon, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Farquhar Donald Mackinnon, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 129th Duke of Connaught's Own Baluchis.
Lieutenant Stephen Alexander MacMillan, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant William Calderwood McMillan, Indian Medical Department.
Lieutenant Duncan Stuart Ross MacPherson, 7th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Archibald Henry Mankelow, 39th Garhwal Rifles.
Lieutenant William John Grimstead Marsh, 127th Queen Mary's Own Baluch Light Infantry.
Lieutenant George Edward Masters, 89th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Murray Chamberlain Gervase Mathew, 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Barton James Platt Mawdsley, 17th Cavalry.
Lieutenant Charles William Maxwell, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Richard John Frederick Phillip Meade, 14th King George's Own Ferozepore Sikhs.
Lieutenant Robert John Meharg, Royal Indian Marine, attached Inland Water Transport.
Lieutenant Dudley Gerald Mein, 31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.
Lieutenant John William Albert Merk, 1st Battalion, 6th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant James Henry Milligan, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Huber Charles Loder Minchin, 125th Napier's Rifles.
Lieutenant James Campbell Mitchell, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 56th Punjabi Rifles (Frontier Force.)

- Lieutenant Henry Stuart Moberly, 74th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Brian Ponsonby Fitzgerald Moore, 62nd Punjabis.
Lieutenant Herbert James Moran, 8th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant William Paul Moran, 10th Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Kenneth Morfey, 16th Rajputs (The Lucknow Regiment).
Lieutenant Charles Francis Blayney Moggridge, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.
Lieutenant Lawrence Myer, 130th King George's Own Baluchis (Jacob's Rifles).
Lieutenant Philip Henry Myles, 41st Dogras.
Engineer Sub-Lieutenant Francis William Nairn, Royal Indian Marine.
Lieutenant Guy Greville Napier, 35th Sikhs.
Lieutenant Arthur Hill Neale, 1st Brahmans.
Lieutenant (*acting* Captain) John Bell Nelson, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.
Lieutenant Timothy Nevill, 87th Punjabis, attached 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant John Oliver Nicolls, 58th Vaughan's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Edward Nunn, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 119th Infantry (the Mooltan Regiment).
Lieutenant Brian Walton Onslow, 11th King Edward's Own Lancers (Probyn's Horse).
Lieutenant Dermot Patrick O'Shea, 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Cyril Hobart Deare Passy, 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Maneck Burjorji Patel, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant John Herbert Paterson, 19th Lancers (Fane's Horse), attached Royal Air Force.
Lieutenant Thomas Bond Paul, Indian Medical Service.
Lieutenant Percy Charles Peacock, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 125th Napier's Rifles.
Lieutenant John Pettigrew, General List, attached South Persia Rifles.
Lieutenant Ronald Leslie Piper, M.C., 57th Wilde's Rifles (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Reginald Frederick Desmond Plunkett, 1st King George's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Malaun Regiment).
Lieutenant Roderick Spicer Russell Porter, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 130th King George's Own Baluchis.
Lieutenant Charles Randolph Prendergast, 84th Punjabis, attached 28th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Colin Andrew Proudfoot, 53rd Sikhs (Frontier Force).
Lieutenant Spencer Julian Wilfred Railston, 18th King George's Own Lancers.
Lieutenant Alexander Redmayne Raitt, 2nd Queen Victoria's Own Rajput Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Wynne Dudley Raymond, 2nd Lancers (Gardner's Horse).
Lieutenant George Reed, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Supply and Transport Corps.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Geoffrey Browning Reeves, 9th Hodson's Horse.
Lieutenant James Lestock Ironside Reid, 1st Battalion, 2nd King Edward's Own Gurkha Rifles (The Sirmoor Rifles).
Lieutenant (*acting* Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Daniel Reid, Indian Army (Retired) attached 1st Battalion, The Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant (*temporary* Captain) Aubrey Spranger Townsend Reilly, 1st Battalion, 69th Punjabis.
Lieutenant Ralph Alec Reilly, 31st Punjabis.
Lieutenant Harold Leslie Rennison, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Benbow William Richard Reynolds, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry.
Lieutenant Garnet St. John Richardson, 7th Duke of Connaught's Own Rajputs.
Lieutenant Edward Seton Rind, 24th Punjabis.
Lieutenant John Alexander Tower Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached 3rd Queen Alexandra's Own Gurkha Rifles.
Lieutenant Frank Harding Robertson, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, attached Royal Air Force.